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密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

July 12, 1947

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AN EDITORIAL

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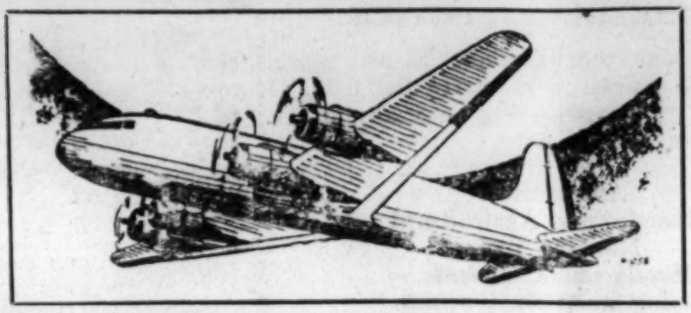

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Reply To Y. L. Kong

To The Editor:

In reply to Y. L. Kong whose letter was published in the June 14 issue of the *Review*, I propose that the United Nations Organization be petitioned to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the past records of Formosa's new Governor and his Secretary-General. I propose that official reports of the Control Yuan and newspapers since 1927 be made the basis of investigations. I propose that Lin Yu-tang's early issues of Analects be referred to on Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Soumé Cheng (Madame Wei Tao-ming), and Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

If I have made a mistake in naming them, I will come forward and be prosecuted.

Y. L. Kong should know that both Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Madame Wei Tao-ming are Cantonese. As to the motives for my staying away from China and residing in "Kowloon, Hongkong," I state a few reasons:

(1) My government is harboring many Nazis and Fascists who have been our enemies. (See *Review* of June 7, 1947).

(2) My government is too "democratic," to employ me as I believe in a bill of rights and habeas corpus writs.

(3) Professors Wen I-to and Li Kung-po, my schoolmates in America, were assassinated for being anti-democratic, according to Mr. Chen Li-fu's ideas.

(4) There are no secret police, concentration camps or thought control measures in "Kowloon, Hongkong."

(5) There are too many "Blueshirts" now very influential and powerful in my country. These "Blueshirts," important under the Japanese as well as under the Generalissimo, persecute those like myself who long have been regarded by the Kempeitai as anti-Japanese leaders. In short, these "Blueshirts" considered anti-Japanese activities as a serious crime, even after General MacArthur occupied Japan.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I can give you many more real and good reasons for my staying in "Kowloon, Hongkong," where I can sleep peacefully at night without being visited by the gendarmes after I have read Thomas Paine and James Bryce. But I do not wish to occupy more of your valuable space.

Kowloon,
July 3, 1947. TSAI WEN-KAI.

One More Blast

To The Editor:

At last we find a loyal defender of China's existing regime in the person of L. Y. Kong, whose letter appears in your June 14 issue. Mr. Kong repudiates Tsai Wen-kai's accusation of Dr. Wei Tao-ming as a protege of Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Madame Wei Tao-ming. Mr. Kong's logic is that Mr. Tsai cannot prove his allegations and is therefore lying. Mr. Kong's dogmatic statement sounds very much like that of the Kuomintang's entourage and if he keeps on writing such correspondence he may be granted a fat job if he has not already got one.

I was in Paris when Dr. Wang, Dr. Wei and Dr. Cheng were all mixed up in one

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affair or another. I was in Shanghai and Nanking when Dr. Wang raised Dr. Wei from obscurity to prominence, regardless of the protests of the celebrated elder statesman, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei. I know how Drs. Wei and Cheng got their degrees. They were definitely not Doctors of the State, the only degree that was honored.

I challenge Mr. Kong and demand that a public inquiry be made into the private lives of Dr. and Mrs. Wei Tao-ming.

Referring to the *Wah Shiang Pao's* accusation, quoted by Mr. Tsai, that Dr. Wei Tao-ming was promoted because he belonged to the Gestapo, it is the Kuomintang's obligation to affirm or refute the allegation. The Kuomintang's silence to the charges must therefore be regarded as an admission that Dr. Wei Tao-ming is guilty.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Mr. Tsai was rather restrained in his condemnation of his new Governor and Secretary-General, Hsu Tao-ling, who was the son of the most notorious pro-Jap militarist, Hsu Shu-tseng. Dr. Wei Tao-ming got his post, it is said, because he is considered to be pro-American. That, of course, is an insult to the Americans. I would advise him and Mr. Kong, too, to remember what Abraham Lincoln said: "You cannot fool all the people all the time."

N. O. SANG.

Macao,
June 30, 1947.

Teachers Of English

To The Editor:

I fully agree with the letter from An Old Timer which appeared in your June 14 issue under the caption of "English Deficient." Five years' experience as an English teacher in middle schools here in Shensi has convinced me of the futility of teaching enthusiastically and expecting the youngsters after their graduation to read, write and speak English as it should be read, written and spoken. I am stating a fact when I say that few teachers of English in this province are competent so far as a correct pronunciation and an idiomatic eye are concerned although it is understood that almost all of them hold at least a bachelor's degree.

It is as clear as day that the teachers' incompetence is the chief cause of the students' poor knowledge of English. For instance, there are many H-2 students (two year senior middle school students) who still make up sentences like these: "This sentence is by me wrote," "I see him at nine o'clock yesterday;" ""There are seven man in my home," etc., etc.

They are taught to read from literary works 100 of 200 years old. The teacher is expected to give them a fluent translation or interpretation in his mother tongue, word for word, sentence by sentence, then if there are no points of doubt, the teacher asks the students to recite part of the lesson if it is long and the whole of it if it is short.

When is comes to writing, the students are usually given a little more time. Most teachers don't consider this to be of any importance. If I did not fear, like An Old Timer, to bring hornets' nests about my ears, I would dare say that the big-talking teachers themselves are not able to produce a short, practical letter in faultless English (Saving your reverence, sir!).

However, I don't in the least regard myself as a qualified and competent teacher. No, far from it! Yet I often flatter myself that my own English is, after all, not half so "Chinese" as most of my fellow teachers'. It seems to me to be high time that the educational authorities do something in this regard. Remember: "Don't blame them for going astray, but give them good guides."

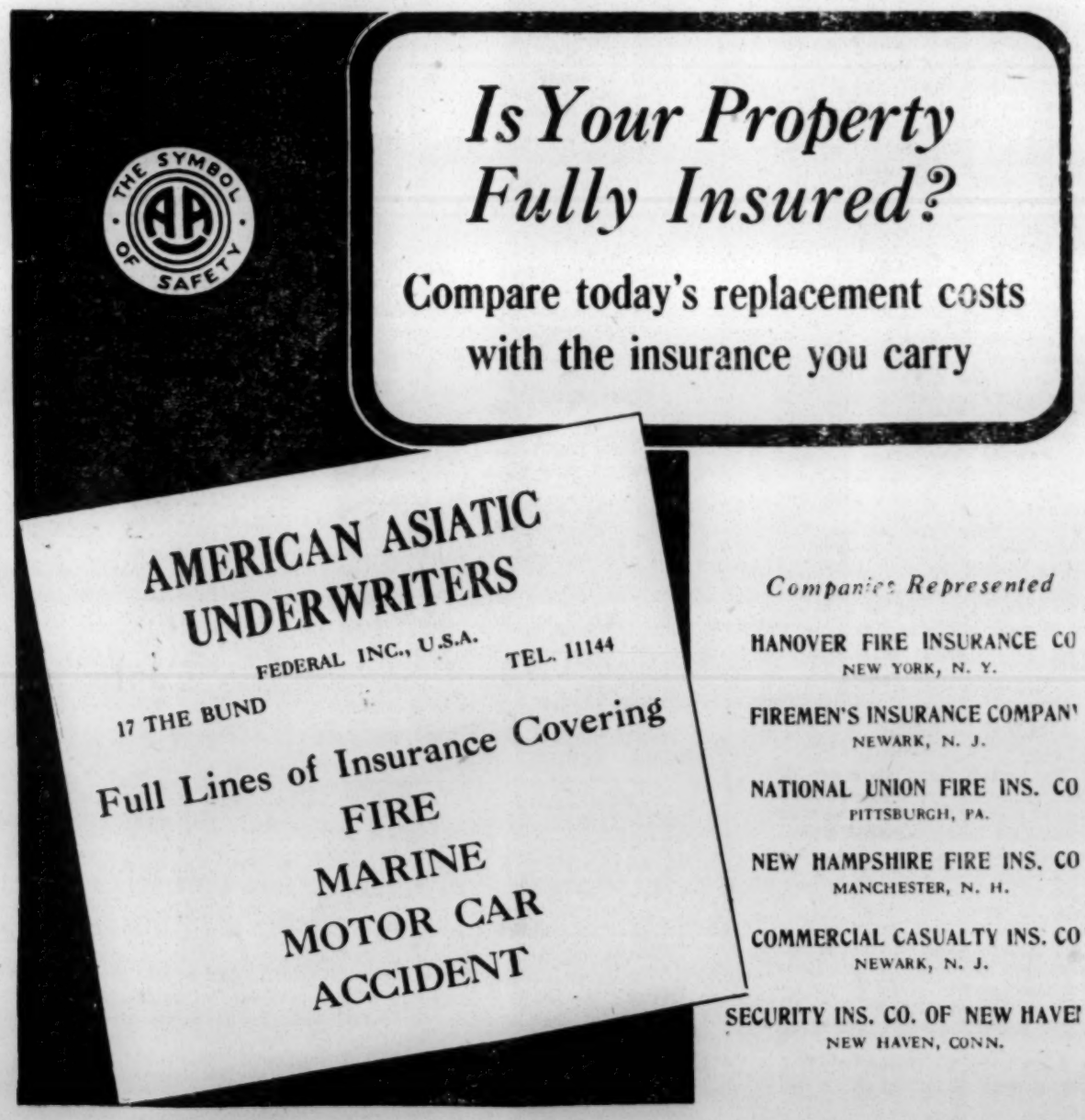
P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
June 29, 1947.

Lodestar

To The Editor:

As a reader of 10 years' standing, I think I have the right to say that the *Review* is the only magazine that dares to speak the truth. What the *Ta Kung Pao*, the only liberal and independent newspaper in China, fails to tell the public, as is often the case, the *Review*



stands forth and keeps the English-speaking Chinese posted. The *Review*, in my opinion, is the counterpart of the *Ta Kung Pao*.

When I read "A Review of the Students' Anti-American Movement," I could hardly believe that an American-owned magazine would publish it. I may as well say that you are the lodestar of the Chinese people. May you live long and prosper!

About your plan for English lessons, I should like to suggest that you have brief annotations to explain difficult words, American slang and phrases instead of a complete Chinese version.

You may rest assured that your help to Chinese youth, who can well appreciate and support your point of view, will not fail to yield a good result—the spreading of your gospel far and wide.

Y. T. KAO.

Chengtu,
July 1, 1947.

Gospel!"

To The Editor:

It has been very pleasant to have read your *Review* every week at a foreigner's house. I like to read it because some of your articles, correspondence and other writings are not covered in our daily newspapers and magazines, and all of them say what we want to but dare not say.

Unfortunately, such a "Gospel" (your *Review*.) I am sure, cannot be read by people in every walk of life in China. I have a notion that it would be useful for those who cannot read English, if there is any news organ permitted to translate and copy all the material in your wonderful magazine every week.

ANTHONY WEN.

Wuchang, Hupeh,
June 28, 1947.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—There is no Chinese language edition of the REVIEW published, nor is one contemplated at the moment. However, many of the articles and editorials in each week's issue are translated and published by various Chinese newspapers in different cities. The editors have no objection to the translation and reproduction of individual articles, but request that in each case credit be given to the REVIEW.)

Who's Who

To The Editor:

On reading Mr. Wang Tei-min's letter in the May 17 issue of the *Review*, I do agree with his views about the column "Who's Who In China." For a long time I have also felt that it is not of much worth, but a mere waste of your excellent space, since it only reports mechanically the big shots' birthday, degrees held and positions occupied, as Mr. Wang mentioned in his letter. Although I am not a subscriber to your fine magazine. I have never failed to read it regularly since last year.

As a devoted reader, I should like to know if you will introduce one or two distinguished persons highly admired all over the world since World War II in each issue of the *Review*. And I hope as well, that you will lay emphasis on their personal strong points such as their experience, abilities, character and so on.

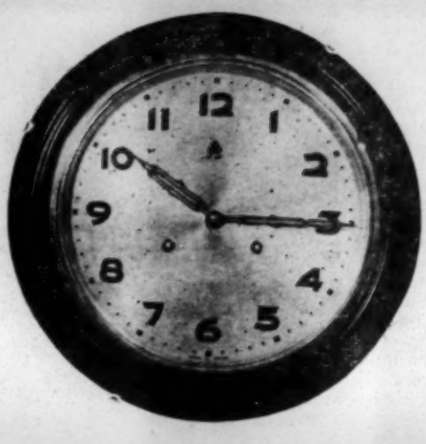
WANG CHIA-YUNG.

Nanking,
July 2, 1947.

Street Incidents

To The Editor:

I have to report to you two successive incidents witnessed right in front of the premises of the Shanghai Municipal Government. On June 27, as the female workers of a certain factory



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held a demonstration to the Mayor, the police and armed cavalry soon took action to dismiss the parade. I took the liberty of asking a high ranking officer what was happening. He replied that there were Communists in the crowd. I really couldn't help laughing at this, and were it not for the fact that I am a foreigner, he would have slapped my face, as I could see from his expression.

This morning, June 28, at the very same site, a Garrison Headquarter's jeep committed a traffic violaton. The policeman who stopped the car was slapped in the face. Instead of settling the matter promptly, the policemen gathered around the jeep, causing traffic to stand still for about 15 minutes. However, there was no sign of the cavalry seen at that time.

These happenings indicate the inability of the Government and the lack of training of the municipal policemen.

ROBERT FAITH.

Shanghai,
June 28, 1947.

Each Dog Its Day

To The Editor:

I presume that I am only trying to articulate what is in the minds of the young Chinese intellectuals, who, by their pursuit and inclination, are by no means politically ambitious, and yet who, faced with the painful truths and compelled by dire necessity, are now paying the closest attention to what is going on in this land under a demon's tutelage—if indeed there is any kind of tutelage at all.

Perhaps most of us were loyal to the Government to the point of fanaticism shortly after V-J Day. Some of the better informed might have entertained doubts as to the sincerity of the Government's sanctimonious protestations of its desire for peace and democracy, yet we were at first never so pessimistic as to foresee the present course to which the Government has resorted.

We young Chinese intellectuals are by nature inclined to conservatism and petit bourgeoism, and we naturally prefer the American way of life and the Americans to all other foreign ways of life and all other foreigners. But now, we ask ourselves what has made us feel so bitter towards Americans, or, more properly, towards the American Government?

Russia has won her unpopularity among the Chinese through the masterpiece of plunder performed by her troops in the Manchurian provinces. This feeling was further assiduously cultivated by the interested faction for its own purposes. With the proneness to hatred, coupled with ignorance, people were for a time persuaded to believe that our country was again faced with a new crisis of foreign invasion.

Notwithstanding constant reiteration by the KMT that "certain sides are furnishing the Chinese Communists with munitions and airplanes," we know from those who are by no means friendly or sympathetic towards the Communists that there is no material assistance rendered to the Chinese Communists by Russia. Both Owen Lattimore and Theodore White, authors of "*Solution in Asia*" and "*Thunder Out Of China*" respectively, told us that shortly after V-J Day, and before the flaring-up of the civil war, a Soviet officer flew to Yenan to advise the Chinese Communists against engaging in armed conflict with the Nationalist Government. We would rather trust these two writers than the expert reactionary liars. From all unbiased sources we know that Russia has at least hitherto kept her hands cleanly off this dirty whirlpool of civil strife, and indeed, we will not forgive Russia if she should give the Communists the slightest military assistance such as has been copiously showered upon this

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civil-war-making Government by our friends, the U.S. Government.

While we know that most Americans are inherently liberal and progressive and are, in fact, the most altruistic and well-meaning people in the world, the help to China in loans and munitions given by their Government, is not without guilty intentions in our eyes. China is pining for the security of peace—at any price. The princes and dignitaries of darkness, having fattened themselves in the process of wars and civil strifes and feeling that their role in a peaceful world may not be so important and comfortable as in a fighting one, are now hell bent for a new world war. They warn the people of the dangers of impending war, they exaggerate every crisis in the postwar world and they persuade the peaceful people that by lending murderous weapons to governments which can only maintain order through murder and oppression they are maintaining world peace.

Time and *Reader's Digest*, both very informative and interesting, have often carried woefully reactionary and even blatant misrepresentations of facts, especially concerning the Chinese situation. They spare no effort to persuade the American people that Russia is going to engulf China, should they stop helping China. They tax their imagination to tell the people how horrible a war in the atomic age may prove to be and darkly hint that atomic war in the future must be avoided at all costs. By such hints one cannot fail to infer that since it will be impossible to live with Communist Russia in peace, it will be better for America to fight Russia soon, while America alone possesses this deadly atomic weapon.

To the primitive mind, all strangers are considered enemies. Russia remains to the rest of the world a "terra incognita." Anyone who fails to show a bigoted hatred towards the Bolsheviks is readily labeled Communist or traitor. Students who voiced the heartfelt feeling of the nation—"Stop the Civil War"—are called at least "Communist inspired." The shadow of Communism is now being hunted, persecuted and condemned with as much bigotry and fanaticism as was Protestantism in the middle ages and Catholicism in more recent times. In schools and universities we see that the champions of holy anti-Communism are those whose only recommendation is their bigoted ignorance and readiness to fight or even kill their brothers and sisters. Yes, every dog has its day.

BRUTUS.

Peiping, Hopei,
July 3, 1947.

Red Letter Day

To The Editor:

Yesterday, July 1, was a red-letter day for me as it was on that day that I received the first copy of your esteemed *Review*, accompanied by a letter informing me that a three-month subscription was entered in my name through your kind help and the generosity of an anonymous donor, "A Friend of China."

Happiness gained possession of my heart and I was filled with gratitude beyond the power of expression. I was very like a hungry boy who finally got his long dreamed of food, saying to his neighbors: "I can have a square meal, too!"

C. C. K.

Hangchow,
July 2, 1947.

Thanks

To The Editor:

I was very much pleased to receive the June 28 copy of your esteemed *Review*. According to your kind letter I know that I was allowed a free three-month subscrip-

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I wish to thank you for your kindness and also to express my gratitude to my unknown benefactor.

Later I will be glad to write some interesting local news for your magazine, but I am afraid my contributions may not be acceptable due to the poorness of my English.

S. M. L.

Soochow,
July, 1, 1947.

Army Pay

To The Editor:

My subscription to your *Review* expires with the next issue, but I am sorry to say that I will not be able to continue it until my pay is increased.

I am a major, a middle-ranking officer, in the Army and my pay is only CNC$-260,000 per month, which is even lower than a policeman's. If I subscribe to the *Review* for three months, it will cost a fifth of my pay. In other words my family will go hungry for a week.

It is rumored that our pay will be increased 50 percent, but no one can guarantee it. We soldiers have waited for it for two months and are still waiting. We are in the Army and cannot strike. All we can do is obey orders. So you will have to wait until our pay is increased.

T. T. Y.

Nanking,
July 5, 1947.

Act Of Betrayal

To The Editor:

An Old China Hand, an American who has retired from the Chinese Maritime Customs service after 30 years in office, was discussing with me the stupidity of Washington in aiding a fascistic China against a communistic China. Like many of your well-informed correspondents this U.S citizen predicted that the ruling faction of the Kuomintang will not hesitate to turn volte face against America, as it has done before with other nations.

The Generalissimo's most loyal tool was, and is, Chen Li-fu, who, while having a very superficial knowledge of science and philosophy, ancient and modern, is so unscrupulous that he will go to any lengths to please his boss. Our American friend was therefore surprised to read the eulogy in *Time* on Chen Li-fu. He opines that the ruling class of America today is more foolish than Neville Chamberlain and his Tory diehard entourage were. What have the Generalissimo and Chen Li-fu contributed? Persecution of the innocent, mass starvation, forced conscription and bureaucratic monopoly of the nation's resources by the five families, and so forth and so on.

Time thinks that simply because Chen Li-fu cites a few passages from Chinese classics that he represents Oriental culture.

Time does not understand that according to Confucian tenets, an Emperor whose masses are starved and impoverished automatically loses the heavenly mandate. Anyone who trys to uphold such a hopeless Son of Heaven acts against the will of God.

Time, like President Truman and General Marshall, has adopted a China policy which is violating the principle and wishes of God and man alike, by supporting Chen Li-fu and all he stand for. He who helps tyranny and despotism is doomed, because he infringes upon Heavenly law.

It is said that Chen Li-fu is fond of quoting the Book of Changes. Obviously, he does not know of what he reads. The cardinal doctrine of the Book of Changes is that the greatest virtue of Heaven and Earth is life.

The spirit of murdered professors and students will not die. If the Americans kowtow to Chen Li-fu as *Time* has been doing, they will be party to the murder of Americanism in China. Why should an American publication like *Time* participate in such an act of betrayal?

GEORGE W. LEE.

Hongkong,
July 5, 1947.

Sincerity Needed

To The Editor:

A divided, chaotic China would be not only a ruination to herself but also a most undesirable obstacle to world peace and security.

If the objective of the war, according to what both sides have claimed, is for the good of the nation, then the momentous issue of party's participation in affairs of the state, however complicated, should admit of amicable and satisfactory reconciliation. But they must show their sincerity to stop the war—the killing, bloodshed and destruction. The best indication of the spirit of sincerity on both sides is to issue the cease-fire order unconditionally and, as some members of the People's Political Council have courageously proposed, to resume peace talks also unconditionally.

Sincerity has the magic power that works wonders and benefits which can never be achieved by coercion and military success. With sincerity, peace and unity will be readily attainable.

To one who has no other consideration but the interest of the country and the people at heart, should be delegated the all-important task of building a unified and strong China. The government for the people is also the government of the people. Such government will surely be able to realize peace and unity so sorely

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P. H. WEI.

Shanghai,
July 5, 1947.

Stupidity Or Treason?

To The Editor:

Some time ago *Shanghai Evening Post* published an interview with the editor of the White Russian daily *Russkoye Slovo*, which was translated and reprinted in the *Russkoye Slovo* on June 5th, 1947.

This interview was given with the purpose of replying to the protest of the Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese Government and thereby the editor of the White Russian daily outlined the political standpoint of Russian emigrants. Much to the surprise of a great many of my compatriots the announcement made in the paper did not reflect our common principle in the struggle against bolshevism.

In connection with this statement a question arose in my mind: when were the Russian emigrants fooled—on the 25th of May or on the 5th of June? I am asking this question on account of the fact that during the meeting of the White Russian Community on May 25th we have heard demagogical and pathetic speeches proclaiming self-explanatory principles. Contrary to these principles the above-mentioned interview revealed a different viewpoint and naturally has aroused indignation among the politically-conscious part of our community which does not remain aloof.

The main problem lies in the following: During 30 years of exile, Russian political emigrants were always facing a single foe—the Soviet regime, which deprived us of our homes, destroyed our families, shattered our sacred ideals and took into an iron grip the whole of our nation, treating the peoples of Russia with inhuman bestiality. During the years of war which turned out to be a test for the strength of the communist ideology, the opportunist red rulers of Russia, facing an imminent fiasco of their ideals, were forced to use religion and our historical traditions to uplift the spirit of resistance for the sake of saving the communist dictatorship. Therefore, being real Russians we have a clear and simple political basis: We are loyal to the country which offered us her hospitality, and we are siding with anyone who is an enemy to the Soviet regime, which in turn is the deadliest enemy of the Russian people.

Looking back to the interview that I have mentioned above, I was shocked by the uncomprehensible conception, formulated on behalf of the newly appointed leaders of the White Russian Community, which was declared by the editor of this official White Russian mouthpiece when he said that our paper is—"NOT ANTI-SOVIET."

In conclusion, I would like to know who authorized and on what grounds the editor of *Russkoye Slovo* pronounced these words when it is self-explanatory that being White Russians we are automatically anti-Soviet and vice versa being non anti-soviet we are bound to be pro-communists.

I am just wondering whether this is a sign of STUPIDITY or is it....TREASON?

CAPT. V. CHESTOHIN.

Shanghai,
July 8, 1947.

Postal Zone Numbers Required

WHEN writing letters to the editor, readers are kindly requested to insert our postal delivery zone number (which is 0) and thus help the postal administration in pushing through the operation of its new system. This will considerably modernize this city's postal delivery. According to the new system the city is divided into 18 postal zones, viz., 0, 1, 4, 5 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18,19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 30. When writing your next letter to the *Review* address it as follows: 160 Chung Cheng Road (East), Shanghai, 0. China.

The Loan

To The Editor:

I learn from the papers that Vice President Sun Fo made a public speech to the press which says in part: "If the Northeastern provinces should be lost, it would be a threat to America and to the world. If America will give China the cold shoulder the Central Government will have to reconsider its diplomatic policy."

What the Vice President said, in other words, meant that if America did not support China, the Government would be obliged to turn to Russia. Obviously we are in urgent need of American financial backing to support the civilian economy, so we attempt to secure a loan of an immense sum. What we should remember is the well-known saying, "God helps those who help themselves."

ANONYMOUS.

Nanchang,
June 26, 1947.

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Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, July 12, 1947 No. 6

Anti-Foreignism

UPON several occasions we have complained of the anti-foreign spirit which we have detected in official circles in China since the end of the war. When we have discovered specific instances, we have mentioned them, pointing out that if the nations of the world are to avert another war and, eventually, achieve the much talked about One World, racial prejudice will have to go.

We again have something to say about discrimination against foreigners and again it involves Chinese and Americans. However, this time it is not in Shanghai. It is in Berkeley, California, where an American housewife, who rents rooms to students at the University of California, has forced a Chinese student to move from her home because she has decided she doesn't like Chinese.

This news comes to us in the form of a letter from the student in question, asking our circulation department to change his address once more. He says: "I sent an ordinary letter to you at the beginning of this month asking you to change my mailing address. However, as the landlady refuses to let me stay in the new place for certain 'racial' reasons, I have to change my address once again." His letter, remarkably free from indignation, closes with a friendly offer: "Also please let me know if you need any information about subjects in the United States—I might be able to do something for you."

While we don't know what this Chinese student will learn in college in America, we can be certain that he is learning a few things about America which will not reflect to our credit. Last week Americans, both in the United States and abroad, celebrated their national independence day. From President Truman on down, officials and prominent citizens made speeches, newspaper editors wrote editorials. Choice words from the Declaration of Independence were spoken and printed — "all men are created equal....Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...." Our own consul-general in Shanghai, Mr. Davis, spoke of increased understanding between peoples. Upon reflection, these words somehow fail to inspire us in the same manner as they did last week.

Prosperity On The March

"GREAT care should be taken not to disturb the stability of the people's already precarious livelihood.—*Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, at the National Food Conference, May 2, AP.*

City Government Pao Chia to collect billions for comfort of army men. At least CNC$10,000 is expected from each household.—*China Press, July 9.*

Professors Fired?

A RUMOR which has been circulating in Shanghai for the past few weeks to the effect that any professor who openly sympathized with the students in the June demonstrations would be fired this summer, apparently has some basis in fact as it has now been reported at length in the local press.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the impropriety of such a situation. If true it is merely one more demonstration that the boys who run things in Nanking are still more interested in playing partisan politics than in doing their proper jobs. With the Ministry of Education the scene of intrigue and open warfare between contending cliques, and with the army ridden with personal jealousies and feuds, is it any wonder that so many observers view with skepticism Nanking's talk of reform, and is it any wonder that the Government finds itself in so many difficulties on the military, political and economic fronts?

The majority of the professors in the various universities and colleges are more or less non-political. A few, such as presidents, deans, department heads, etc. belong to one political clique or another, but the ordinary professor is too concerned with obtaining his livelihood from day to day to concern himself very extensively with school or ministry affairs. However, when the Government used such positive measures as beatings and arrests to stop the student demonstrations early last month, many professors could not help but sympathize with the students. Many of them signed petitions to the Government, asking Nanking to call off its thugs and gendarmes. This was a simple humanitarian reaction. No civilized human being could witness wholesale arrests of teen age boys and girls by gendarmes in the middle of the night, or beatings administered by hired hoodlums armed with spiked clubs and iron bars without a feeling of revulsion.

While admitting the cleverness with which the authorities concerned alternated terrorism, appeals to "patriotism," and outright bribery in the dangerous June days, one also must admit the moral bankruptcy of the officials who could not or would not realize that the obvious solution was reform and redress of justified grievances.

If it is established that the educational authorities really intend to "penalize" all professors who revealed their dislike of the methods employed in suppressing the students, it is another clear indication that partisan politics, rather than

education, continues to be the main activity of the educational authorities, and that Nanking still has a lot of house cleaning to do before it can develop the realistic type of leadership needed at this critical time.

Dismissal of teachers is at best petty revenge and will not serve to increase the educational standards of China's schools, which, generally speaking, are already pretty low. Further, extensive dismissals are about the most certain way we know of assuring widespread student disturbances next fall.

New Police Commissioner

IT is again reported that General Hsuan Ti-wu, Shanghai Police Commissioner and Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander, is resigning the former job and that this time Nanking has accepted his resignation. This serves to bring to the public attention again the anomalous situation in this city whereby one man has controlled both the National Government soldiers stationed in the area and the city's internal civilian police force.

Perhaps this concentration of military and police control was considered desirable in the days immediately following the Japanese surrender, but any need for it that may have existed then is now past. As we recall, Shanghai's first mayor, General Chien Ta-chun, also commanded the troops here. However, we now have a civilian mayor, K. C. Wu, whom we believe is quite capable of running Shanghai.

This, of course, is not a reflection upon General Hsuan, who has carried out his duties as Garrison Commander quite well, maintaining peace and order in the area covered by his garrison. Our specific complaint is against Nanking's method of dividing up the administrative authority in such a manner that in the past neither General Hsuan nor Mayor Wu have had a completely free hand. It is not reasonable to burden the military commander of the area with the job of supervising the civilian police force in a city as complex and large as Shanghai. He obviously cannot find enough hours in the day to take care of all the details that must be handled. It is also ridiculous to remove control of the municipal police from the mayor. This tends to make the civilian mayor something of a figure head who cannot enforce his decisions or preserve peace and order without first consulting the garrison commander and asking him, if in his position as police commissioner, he will do what the mayor wants or will he, in his all potent position of garrison commander, do as he wishes.

General Hsuan several times previously has asked the National Government to relieve him of his position as police commissioner. It is gratifying to note that Nanking has now complied with his wish. Although an able soldier and former member of Generalissimo Chiang's bodyguard, General Hsuan, we imagine, will have his hands full running his garrison area during the coming months as the economic and political situation throughout the countryside deteriorates. Likewise, as conditions within Shanghai worsen, it will become increasingly imperative for Shanghai's mayor to have undisputed control of all the organs normally subservient to the mayor's office.

Nanking endlessly announces new plans for reform, for streamlining the government, etc. We suggest that one method of getting some of these plans out of the conference room would be the issuance of a set of regulations designed to do away with the present system whereby the authority of most officials in most areas overlaps so badly. It may be smart politics to appoint one man to control an area and then send another one to the same place with similar instructions. It prevents any ambitious official from building up his personal strength in outlying areas, but it also causes considerable confusion and political intrigue among appointees with the obvious result that little is assured but misgovernment.

National Resources

DR. Wong Wen-hao's report on the National Resources Commission before the People's Political Council, in which he revealed the state of the nation's power plants, coal mining, oil mining, iron and steel industries, cement works, etc., is interesting in that it shows what has yet to be done to really commence the rehabilitation of China's economy.

Dr. Wong, Chairman of the NRC, reiterated the role played by this commission in the field of industrial development, when he said that it had been set up to manage state-operated and mining enterprises, with a view gradually to develop state capital, "in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, so as to lay the foundation for the realization of the Principle of the People's Livelihood." This in itself is a most laudable principle and had conditions permitted the full-scale development of NRC activities, the People's Livelihood Principle would no doubt have been realized to a large extent by now. As it is, we see from Dr. Wong's report that this, unfortunately, is not the case.

On the question of power generation in the Northeast, Dr. Wong said that output was considerably below capacity, and very much below the needs of industry, and blamed "Communist obstruction" for this state of affairs. Reports of the civil war reaching here after Dr. Wong's report indicate that this output must have been still further lowered.

Coal mining, which, we learn, was "the most difficult task undertaken by the Commission at present," also has been subject to "Communist obstruction" and output is well below capacity, not to say needs. Most mines are working under the handicap of obsolete and wornout machinery, a situation not easily remedied at present. A general coal shortage exists throughout the country. The total output expected for this year is only one-third of capacity, or about 700,000,000

tons. "But production may fall short of this estimated figure in case of further Communist disturbances," Dr. Wong reveals.

While great efforts have been expended by the NRC in the matter of oil well drilling and refining, the output is expected to reach 4,000,000 gallons for gasoline, 1,800,000 for kerosene, and 6,000,000 for diesel oil—altogether a pitiful quantity for such a country as China, particularly if reckoned on a per capita basis.

Steel and iron suffer much the same as other industries, so much so that the combined output of plants in the Northeast and North China is expected to total only 230,000 tons, filling only one-third of the country's requirements.

The cement factories will produce, if nothing untoward occurs, about 340,000 tons, as compared with 1,000,000 before the war, although present capacity is estimated at 760,000 tons. Inasmuch as construction of all factories and plants begins with cement, the rehabilitation of industrial establishments is considerably blocked by this low cement output, Dr. Wong noted.

On the whole, it becomes clear from the report that the NRC is *the* operator in China's industry, and the results achieved by this commission will either revive or ruin the nation's economy. Dr. Wong's report is by no means pessimistic, but the figures he has cited can very easily lead one to this mood. The National Resources Commission is a most laudable enterprise and given favorable conditions—peace—it could do a lot to transform China into a modern, industrial nation.

U.S. Chamber's Letter

THE local American Chamber of Commerce last week clarified its stand regarding commercial relations between China and America in a letter to Dr. Chang Kia-ngau, chairman of the Central Bank and of the Board for Temporary Regulation of Imports. Apparently feeling that the Chinese authorities might interpret *United Press* correspondent Walter Rundle's recent critical story from Washington as a censure of the import board by the Chamber, President Bruce M. Smith pointed out that Rundle's story made unauthorized use of the Chamber's name.

Rundle's dispatch, it will be recalled, said that the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce was among a group of American trade organizations which were opposed to further aid to the Central Government unless certain reforms in the methods of conducting trade were carried out. Smith's letter, stating that the press had not been authorized to speak on behalf of the Chamber, then went on to outline what may be called the "official" Chamber attitude. It said that it was the Chamber's policy to "recommend to its members that they negotiate their problems with the appropriate Chinese officials in efforts to reach agreement," and "to report to our own government officials on any general questions of broad interest to the American community which do not lend themselves to direct negotiation by an individual firm."

The last two points of the letter were perhaps the most interesting:

(1) "The American Chamber of Commerce as an organization, and many of its members, individually, have gone on record many times through proper channels as recommending that financial and other aid be given to China for specific projects."

(2) "It is true that the American Chamber of Commerce, through proper channels, has registered complaints from American businessmen with respect to difficulties encountered in trade with China. For example:

(*a*) The truck ban of 1946; (*b*) The impossibility of American companies obtaining exchange for legitimate operating expenses incurred in U.S. dollars; (*c*) The fact that Chinese Government agencies have operated in the United States to by-pass established American firms long resident in China, etc. Representations on such matters have been made by the Chamber of Commerce from time to time, but only through proper channels, and will continue to be made if necessary when the situation warrants."

While disclaiming any responsibility for Rundle's story, the Chamber put itself on record as being in agreement with most of the complaints listed in the dispatch. In our opinion the Chamber's letter was a straight forward statement, emphasizing the organization's desire to cooperate with all authorities concerned through "proper channels," while at the same time honestly setting forth what it considers to be justified complaints.

* * *

ONE thing which we think might well be pointed out since the Chamber has now come in for considerable publicity is the essential nature of an American chamber of commerce and how it differs from its Chinese counterpart. In communities in the United States—and abroad—American business firms generally organize a chamber of commerce as a method of group action for boosting business in the community as a whole. In typical American communities the chamber usually becomes the center of unofficial activities aimed at civic improvement. Often it is important as a social factor in the community, sponsoring money-raising campaigns for projects aimed at improving the local situation. Sometimes the chamber may be approached for donations for the erection of hospitals, schools, etc. In Shanghai, for instance, it is to a large extent through the efforts of the American Chamber that funds are raised for the operation of the American School.

While the foregoing functions are perhaps not peculiar to American chambers of commerce, the informal and thoroughly optional method of handling them certainly are. The local American Chamber, for instance, cannot apportion contributions to its members; it can merely suggest to them that its directors feel that such and such a cause or project is worthy of support and ask them to support it. Whether or not the members do this is entirely the individual's affair.

Likewise, an American chamber has no business control of any kind over its members. That

is, each member runs his own affairs without even suggestions from the group organization. It is in this particular manner that it differs sharply from Chinese guilds or chambers of commerce which do exercise a certain amount of control—or police power—over individual members. While a guild may set prices, conditions of work, etc., there is no American business association which can in this manner interfere in the individual firm's activities. Occasionally, especially in communities abroad, American chambers may call meetings of members to discuss ways and means of taking group action, such as submitting petitions to appropriate authorities, for or against some specific subject that is felt to be of vital concern to the members as a whole. However, any decisions made are not binding upon the individual; he may or may not agree or act in conformity, depending upon his own personal convictions.

Another important difference between American chambers of commerce and similarly named foreign trade organizations, is the complete *unofficialness* of its standing. It has no basis in law. It is not incorporated.It has no rights and no responsibilities, other than those responsibilities which each member of a society has in accordance with the laws of the land. In this respect an American chamber contrasts strongly with a Chinese guild which, in addition to exercising various control measures over its individual members, also assumes—by law and custom—certain responsibilities for the conduct and other activities of its members.

It should be realized that the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is a purely voluntary and unofficial association formed by many of the American firms doing business here. Its primary purposes are to aid its members in the conduct of their affairs through the exchange of opinions relative to business conditions as a whole, to submit opinions as a body whenever it is thought such joint action is appropriate and to contribute toward the general welfare of the American community in Shanghai.

When one considers the Chamber in this light, one may then attach the proper significance to any statements the organization may make.

Taiwan Land Deal

ACCORDING to a *Central News* dispatch from Taipeh, capital of Taiwan, the Provincial Government has mapped out a land reclamation scheme which, it would appear, is to cure some of the island's ills. While we admittedly are not particularly well-informed as to the land situation in this rich island province, it has not been our general observation that Taiwan's land problem was of such major importance. The article speaks of unemployment. We would hazard the guess that if some of the mainland carpetbaggers were fired from their bureaucratic sinecures and replaced with Taiwanese, a large portion of the unemployment problem would be solved. Further, a serious attempt to restore some of the island's industrial plant—damaged during the war by the Americans and looted after V-J Day by the Chinese—would also be a speedier method of solving unemployment.

Land reclamation is always a worthy project, especially when there are so many needy areas along the nearby China mainland. Taiwan even today produces an agricultural surplus, at least the Provincial and Central Governments export food from the island. Therefore, we fail to see just how land reclamation is conceived as being particularly beneficial to the Taiwanese, unless, of course, if more is produced, the amount exported to feed Nationalist armies in the field may be less in a percentage relationship to the island's total production and thereby give the producers a little more to eat. However, experience shows that usually the more an area produces the more it is called upon to provide for the troops.

Land reclamation will take a long time and require considerable expenditure. We would suggest that attention first be paid to the introduction of democracy and a measure of home rule and industrial rehabilitation. Further, we would suggest that less attention be given to compiling lists of persons "responsible" for the February riots, similar to the one published in the Letters From The People Columns of last week's issue of the *Review*.

The Central Government has had ample opportunity to prove that it is actually capable of responsible government in Taiwan. So far it has failed miserably. If it does not wish to demonstrate again to the world its inability to administer one small island in a reasonable fashion, it would do well to settle down to some serious work, rather than making elaborate paper plans for further future exploitation.

Birth Control

A GREAT deal has been written about the advisability of introducing birth control in Asia as a solution to the ever present question of food shortages and other problems connected with over population. Usually any such suggestions, especially in China, meet with stony opposition from the people concerned. Such opposition is only natural from people who live in an agrarian society, particularly when their mores and other folk customs are so bound up with ideas of huge families, especially sons who can carry on the family name. In China the desire for many children, perfectly reasonable and logical in past years when the country was still underpopulated and strong backs were needed for increased land cultivation, has now become a religious fixation.

Today excessively high birth rates are generally found in agrarian and backward countries, while in the more modernized and industrialized states birth control is not a problem except among the lower strata of the population. In the United States, for example, the birth rate has fallen almost in direct proportion to the transfer of the economy from a rural one, depending mainly upon manpower for its motive energy, to an industrial one which relies chiefly upon machine power. Many accompanying factors have

contributed to the declining birth rate, such as marriage at later ages, professional careers for women, etc.

From the look of things at present, a similar situation may not exist in China during our lifetime and, therefore, unless some agitation for smaller families is introduced, the population pressure, with the resulting scramble for a livelihood will continue for some time. We do not wish to become involved in the moral or religious aspects of the question because such an argument can continue indefinitely with no agreement being reached. However, from the practical point of view we think that a strong case can be made out for smaller families in China.

Since there are no modern periods in China which can be easily contrasted, one might cite the case of India where a phenomenal increase in the population has caused nothing but increased difficulties. During the period of comparative peace under British rule, the population has probably increased more rapidly than in any other country in the world. Some industrialization and reclamation of huge areas of waste land have not improved the livelihood of the people as increased cash wages and increased availability of land have merely resulted in larger families. Obviously, factors which resulted in declining birth rates in the West will not apply to India for many, many years, if at all. Education of the masses so that the average farmer can be made to understand that a family of four or five can exist more comfortably on a given income or piece of land than six or seven can, is necessary. Along with increased opportunity to work and live, modern medicine has reduced the infant mortality rates considerably so than many who would have died in their childhood have lived to reach maturity and have families of their own.

In China, once there are no more civil wars, we can expect a soaring in the population. As it is now, China cannot produce enough food to feed her people adequately. For many years she has been forced to import increasingly large amounts of foodstuffs. Further, since China as yet has not developed any sizable industry which can export finished materials to food surplus areas to pay for her food imports, the mere feeding of the population becomes an intolerable burden. If, through population reduction, achieved preferably through birth control rather than continuous civil war, China were able to feed all the people who live within her boundaries, available foreign exchange could be spent on objects such as industrial machinery which are calculated to raise the standard of living in the long run. Then, further, if through increased use of fertilizer and other scientific methods of agriculture, the food production per mow could be increased, each individual might expect to receive more than just enough food for a bare subsistence living.

In addition to more food, the increased benefits to the people, which would be a direct result of a lower birth rate are numerous. It is believed by many medical people that the younger children of large families have on the average shorter life spans than their elder brothers and sisters, while it is a known fact that continuous child bearing—which is the lot of the average Chinese peasant woman—leads to an early grave.

While industrialization and other forms of modernization probably will in the long run bring increased prosperity to the average Chinese, the day when this can be achieved is not in sight. However, a reduced population in China—even under present economic conditions—could enable the average Chinese to enjoy a much higher standard of living than he now enjoys.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Post Offices

July 15, 1922.

The discussion of the removal of foreign post offices from China (scheduled on January 1, 1923 by agreement at the Washington Conference) was first introduced at the Washington Conference on November 25, 1921. Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate, made a general statement on the efficiency of the Chinese postal service with statistics showing the amount of mail handled by the Chinese Post Office and also figures showing the number of foreign post offices in China and the approximate amount of mail handled by them. According to Dr. Sze's figures the number of foreign post offices and agencies in China are as follows: British 12, French 13, Japanese 124, and American 1. Dr. Sze also read a letter from U.S. Postmaster General Praeger, dated Nov. 27, 1920, expressing the sympathy of the United States with the desire of the Chinese Government that all foreign post offices should be withdrawn from its territory.

* * *

Bombardment

Following the bombardment of the city of Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he issued the following circular telegram on July 2: "Fortunately for the country the heavens have had mercy upon us in spite of the recent troubles. God has preserved the republic. I am still alive and with me lives the republic. On June 17th I bombarded the city of Canton as a protest against militarism and to show that we are still alive and fighting for the republic. This was to show that the government for the protection of the laws had not entirely fallen. We have established our headquarters on the Whampoo and await the anti-Northern troops to return to suppress the mutineers and robbers....."

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

$1 A Gallon!

July 10, 1937.

When a motor car owner in Shanghai or Nanking stops at a filling station for gasoline, he pays approximately CNC$1 a gallon.....This retail selling price is determined by two factors: production and transportation cost of the fuel, and government taxation. The two items are about equal..... thus it may be seen that the exorbitant cost of motor fuel in China is largely due to the heavy taxes. In Japan gasoline is about 45 sen a gallon, the equivalent of 13 cents in U.S. currency or 44 cents in Chinese currency. — *Excerpts from editorial on "China's 'Gasoline' Crisis and Future Of Road Building."*

* * *

Demotion

Yu Ju-hsin, chief engineer of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration, Chang Chen-ho, director of the International Radio Station, Shanghai, Hsu Hsueh-yu, director of the Shanghai Telephone Administration, and Pao Ko-yung, director of the Shanghai Telephone Administration, were each demoted one rank for corruption by the Central Commission for Disciplinary Action and Punishment of Public Functionaries. Yen Jung-kuang, ex-director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, was dismissed on the same charge and is deprived of the privilege of being appointed to civil service for one year.

The Sorrow Of China

The Story Of The Yellow River And The Betrayal Of A Mission

LING CHUNG (林 仲)

Director of Operations, China Liberated Areas' Relief Administration

UNRRA's Yellow River Project has been given world-wide publicity. It was a one-sided publicity which presented the Yellow River operation as a humanitarian undertaking—as a huge land reclamation project—but which omitted to give to the world a picture of the developments, twists and influences by which the project became an important feature of the Nationalists' civil war strategy and a scourge for the inhabitants of the Yellow River area.

In 1938 many thousands of peasants were drowned, millions of mow of land in three provinces were flooded in an attempt to stem the advance of the Japanese by means of a wilful destruction of the Yellow River dikes near Hua Yuan Kou in Honan. The peasants of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu had to pay dearly for a desperate strategy which preferred to be passive against the Japanese, but active in making the peasant shoulder the burden of the war.

When the Yellow River project was discussed first in Washington in 1944 it had possibly been conceived as an effort to partially make up for what the disastrous wartime strategy had done to the people. That, at any rate, was the understanding on which the governments of the Liberated Areas, in whose territory is situated by far the greater part of the lower Yellow River bed, agreed to cooperate.

2nd Man-Made Flood

A review of the Yellow River project in an UNRRA document of June 18, 1947 states:

"It was realized that the engineering task involved in the proposed Yellow River project would of necessity fall into two parts: (1) closure of the mile wide gap at Hua Yuan Kou, and (2) restoration of the dikes on both sides of the river....along some 400 miles....Initial plans called for both parts of the work to proceed simultaneously....A further task appeared, that of providing relief to some three or four hundred thousand peasants who, since 1938, had built villages and taken up farming....between the dikes."

Both parts of the project did not proceed simultaneously. The closure of the gap began in the spring of 1946 and was finished in March 1947, before the dikes along the lower bed could be rebuilt, before the people of the lower river bed could be removed and resettled, and without the victims of this man-made flood being relieved. On April 18, 1946, Mr. Li Yu, Chairman of the Shantung Liberated Areas Government, wrote to General Edgerton:

"Since March 15 when the water first came down, more than 200 villages and some 1,200,000 mow of fertile land have been flooded. We, the Government and the people of the Liberated Areas, are doing our utmost to control the situation and to avert disaster....But our people's effort of reinforcing the dikes have been repeatedly obstructed and opposed by Chiang's troops...."

4 Agreements Broken

The story of how the land reclamation project became a project of drowning the people and of destroying their homes and crops, how it became a threat to a whole province is marked by the following milestones:

(1) On May 18 CNRRA undertook to reimburse the Liberated Areas authorities for the outlay expended for dike repair. This agreement was broken.

(2) On July 27 CNRRA, UNRRA and CLARA signed an agreement that CNC$15,000,000,000 would be paid in instalments from July to November 1946 for the relief and resettlement of the 260,000 Yellow River inhabitants who would be displaced by the diversion of the Yellow River. The agreement was broken.

(3) On November 23, 1946, in the office of the Director General of CNRRA an agreement was reached which provided for the payment of the 15 billion for the relief and resettlement of the Yellow River inhabitants not later than the end of January 1947. The agreement was broken.

(4) On February 7, 1947, an agreement was reached which specified:

"....The date of the final closure of the gap should be determined by a mixed conference which would decide on the condition of the lower river bed dike repair work and on the state of the relief and resettlement program along the lower river bed....Flooding of the lower valley should be avoided....The government should consult with the Communists about the closure date before final steps are taken for the gap closure."

The agreement was broken. The gap was closed without consultation with the Lower River Bed dike engineers on March 15, 1947.

UNRRA Condemned

Each time an agreement was broken UNRRA should have withdrawn from the project. UNRRA did nothing of the kind but continued to lend its best engineers to the gap closure and poured supplies into it. When the gap was closed by the Nationalists, UNRRA should have stopped its program in the Nationalist area and should have concentrated exclusively on supporting the repair work of the Yellow River dikes along the lower bed and on the relief and resettlement of the Yellow River bed population. UNRRA did nothing of the kind; it continued supporting everything the Nationalists did and wanted.

The reason for that becomes clear from a study of UNRRA's own reports. Regardless of what the intention was in 1944, by 1946 and 1947 the Nationalist Government saw in the Yellow River project nothing but an instrument for intensifying the civil war against the people in Shantung. The gap closure had not been hurried as long as there was a railway crossing the dry Yellow River bed over which the Nationalist army transported troops northward. In November 1946, as soon as the Nationalist generals thought the transportation of troops northward had become strategically less important than the flooding of the people in liberated Shantung, which would "accomplish what it would take 80 divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's Army to do," heavy pressure was brought to bear on UNRRA to speed the closure. UNRRA in its monthly report to Washington for November 1946 describes it thus:

> "Military objections which had hampered the work in the spring (1946) because of the danger to the Nationalist military supply line to Hsien Hsiang by rail across the dry bed, were withdrawn and replaced by demands for rapid closure" (in December).

What on earth military objections and military demands had to do with an UNRRA land reclamation project the report omits to explain.

Red Territory Divided

Military pressure became so heavy that the final gap closure, according to confidential reports by UNRRA engineers, took place entirely under the command of the Nationalist military authorities. In the best *Time* magazine style the UNRRA Agricultural Division's March 1947 report tried to justify what UNRRA and the Nationalist Government did to the people of Shantung:

"The outstanding event of the month was the closure of the Yellow River Gap at Hua-yuan-k'ou in Honan on March 15. The project was carried out by the Yellow River Commission with UNRRA equipment, foodstuffs and construction materials and with the assistance of UNRRA engineering and mechanical personnel. The basic term value of this accomplishment in the rehabilitation of this entire region was momentarily overshadowed by its immediate political and military effects. The final closure operation had been rushed under strong Nationalist military pressure and in disregard of agreements previously made with UNRRA and Border Region representatives....Its immediate effect would be to divide the Communists' territory in Shantung and to restrict the movements of

their armies concurrently with Nationalist military drives in that province, and in the high-water season would flood the villages and agricultural lands in the river bed. Unless the dike work were permitted to be done, it would also create additional flood dangers along its course. Plans which UNRRA, CNRRA and Border Region personnel had made to alleviate the adverse economic effects of the river diversion, through orderly resettlement of the river bed settlers, the re-employment in agricultural industries, and the continuation of the dike repair work, had not so far been carried out. At the end of the month the river flow had increased 50 to 75 percent and some 76 villages in the lower river area were reported flooded, of which 36 were under water....Considerable dike work was done by the Communists in the early summer of 1946. Dike work after that time was made difficult by frequent Nationalist air attacks upon the dike workers."

Army Pressure Unexplained

In the above statement we read what appears to be an objective review of the history of the project. It ends with the comparative benefit to "one to five million people as against 250,000 to 400,000 persons." Hiding behind these comparative benefits we are asked to disregard the military and political effects of the closure. The argument overlooks the fact that the Yellow River could have been diverted and made "subject to a measure of controls such as existed prior to the war," and that "lands in three provinces could have been made available for the resettlement of one to five million persons" and still the suffering of the "250,000 to 400,000 who stood to lose homes and farms in the river bed" could have been avoided if only the agreements between CLARA, on the one hand, and UNRRA-CNRRA and the Nationalist Government, on the other, had been kept.

The report also omits to reveal what in the world the "strong Nationalist military pressure" had to do with an UNRRA land reclamation project, and why UNRRA submitted to that pressure. While the Nationalist Army using "UNRRA equipment, foodstuffs and construction materials and the assistance of UNRRA engineers and mechanical equipment," closed the gap at Hua Yuan Kou, the Nationalist Air Force took care of the work on the dikes and of the relief ships.

The incidents involving the bombing and strafing of UNRRA relief ships and the wounding of crew members and the killing of CLARA workers are known. Known also are the ineffective and deceptive orders of Chiang Kai-shek and his Chief of Staff in promising safety to ships taking relief supplies to Liberated Areas. The latest news of military interference comes by radio and by cable from Yangchao Kow:

3 Mid-June Bombings

"Protest cable to CUC Chefoo received from Lee Rehgn Fong. Director CLARA Pohai Area, on three days strafing and bombing, June twelve, June thirteen, June fourteen, when M/V Wan Sze and M/V Wan Ching unloaded relief supplies in Yangchiakow. Losses: One man killed, two men wounded, one barge sunk, two motorboats damaged, three trucks damaged, several junks damaged. Fourteen civilian houses, used as warehouses, destroyed. Other houses damaged by bullets. Losses relief supplies; four distillators, one generator, twenty cases of covers and bottoms of water tanks, twenty-two drums lubricating oil. Losses clothing, cotton piece goods, planks, structural frames, spare parts for tractor, river instruments, shovels, difficult to estimate; burnt."

Shipping Paralyzed

Each time a bombing occurred shipping was paralyzed for weeks and months. Then followed another of Chiang's empty promises like the one printed three weeks after the incidents of June 13, 14 and 15 in the *China Press* of July 3:

Nanking, July 2 (*Central News Agency*)—"Chief of Staff Gen. Chen Cheng, in a letter yesterday to Director of UNRRA's China office Harlan Cleveland, expressed regret over the 'unfortunate incidents' in which UNRRA ships on the Yellow River were attacked by Government planes.

"He will see to it, Gen. Chen said, that there will be no recurrence of such incidents."

Each time a bombing occurred UNRRA should have withdrawn all support for the UNRRA program in Nationalist Area until the successful completion of the Yellow River dike repair, relief and resettlement program; UNRRA preferred to submit to the Nationalist blockade against the Liberated Areas and to continue its support to the Nationalists.

Military interference in the Yellow River Area is enumerated in a report by an UNRRA official who visited East Shantung in May and June 1947 and who passes on the following information:

"The worst aspect ...was the continuous record of military interference by the Nationalist military. (On a trip to West Shantung in February I saw a great deal of the strafing by Nationalist planes along the river bed)....Planes have come often strafing dike workers. As a result almost all dike work is called off between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m..... The second source of interference is the area adjoining Nationalist territory near Tsinan and in sections in West Shantung. Interference was by artillery or raiding troops....the third source was by secret agents of the Nationalist Government in Communist territory....especially as a danger to their officials...."

Flood Crisis At Hand

The time left for completion of the dike work is very short (Last year the high water came in the first days of July)—at the maximum it is three weeks. If it was the military objective of the Chinese air force to prevent relief supplies from reaching the dike workers before onset of the flood the objective has already been achieved. The resulting situation was sketched in a letter from CLARA to the Director of the UNRRA China Office on June 19:

"According to incomplete preliminary statistics received by this office hundreds of lives were lost, 463 villages have been inundated and 113,580 people were rendered homeless. More than 700,000 rooms were damaged and 4,934,779 mow of land have been flooded, including 990,995 mow of wheat land from which a rich harvest was expected. The loss is valued at CNC$600,709,075,000; not including the incalculable value of personal property and effects which were abandoned as well as lives lost.

"....The tale of disaster is not yet finished, however; the arrival of the flood will threaten a total of 1,200 river bed villages and 400,000 people."

And the UNRRA official already quoted gives the following illustrations:

"Present situation of the refugees. ....The people complained that their Government stocks had already been consumed. Food in the houses was often unusually poor. The Hsien Magistrate, who impressed me well, and who gave an especially moderate description of conditions, said that there were beggars in this hsien for the first time in three or four years."

Proposals Disregarded

CLARA's letter of June 19, did as many others before it, included a comprehensive program proposed to UNRRA for immediate action dealing with the Yellow River emergency. It refers in exact and well documented figures to the relief needs of food, dike repair materials, shelter, lifeboats, clothing, and medical supplies, and to the needs of industrial equipment and handicraft tools, transportation facilities by road and water, fishing equipment and agricultural equipment as the supplies necessary for rehabilitation and resettlement of 400,000 people. This program, like many others had been before, was disregarded by UNRRA.

What do the people think?

The report of an UNRRA surveyor describes the attitude of the people in the Yellow River area towards UNRRA in the following terms:

"They consider that UNRRA could have prevented the Nationalist Government from closing the gap before a dike repair and resettlement work had been completed. Some even feel that UNRRA joined the Government in a conspiracy.... (and that the people have the) "conviction that the United States does control UNRRA policy. This is particularly unfortunate here where American constructed planes are a continual menace—especially along the river course."

Organ Of Truman Doctrine?

As with UNRRA's help a flooded area was created in liberated Shantung, where there were rich farms and crop-bearing fields before; as with UNRRA's help an emergency was created which calls for urgent relief where the people were self-

supporting before; as with UNRRA's acquiescence CLARA's efforts to avoid the crisis were sabotaged and as UNRRA disregarded CLARA's protests; as the Yellow River resettlement program is being sabotaged and the emergency which UNRRA created remains unrelieved, and as that happens under the bombing and strafing of American made planes and under heavy pressure of the Nationalist military who in turn have the help of the U.S. Government—is it to be wondered at that the people think that all this happens because UNRRA has been degraded from the status of an international institution to that of an instrument of the American State Department and of an executive organ of the Truman doctrine in China?

The people are not taking it lying down.

The people's efforts to deal with the emergency to which UNRRA exposed them and in which they were abandoned by UNRRA are described in the UNRRA official's report:

"Everywhere I had the impression that dike repair was by far the most important concern....The dike repair is an all out affair. One hundred thousand workers were employed in the Po Hai area alone. They would never allow discussion in terms of what the situation would be if the dike repair were unsuccessful. It simply had to be successful.... The dike repair is concentrated on 43 danger spots....In Ken Li hsien, at the mouth of the Yellow River....a whole new dike had to be built.... The new dike is considered insufficiently high if the waters come high. .... Director Chiang....explained they would have built it higher but for lack of food for the workers.... Morale seems very high....I have never before seen such a concentration of labor....The Government asks assistance in supplying food to the dike workers....A major problem has been that the enormous amount of dike work has been a drain on their manpower for agricultural work and it has been necessary to organize women and children to fill the gap as much as possible."

Supplies Needed Now

CLARA is asking for supplies right now. CLARA demands that all other UNRRA work in and all supplies for the Nationalist area be stopped. Both UNRRA services and supplies should be given directly to the Yellow River Area inhabitants for dike repair, resettlement work and emergency relief.

Let there be no mistake. This demand is different from the cries of help which got to America from various quarters in this country. The UNRRA program has been drawn up as a relief and rehabilitation program for the 260,000,000 of people who are living in the former Japanese-occupied area. The total supply program asked for was based on this figure which included the 140,000,000 people living in the Liberated Areas; these 140,000,000 people have a right to the supplies under the program and under the Basic Agreement. The two percent of supplies sent so far are nothing but a mockery of the needs of the 140,000,000. In the case of the Yellow River there is UNRRA's added responsibility as one of the originators of the disaster. Or as the UNRRA observer put it:

"The people in this area consider themselves as something more than petitioners to UNRRA for assistance after a calamity. They consider this as a process of UNRRA partially making up for a damage it was instrumental in causing...."

The UNRRA appeal of June 18 for a truce is no answer to our demand. Whatever stops the strafing and bombing of the dike workers will be welcome. That, however, depends entirely on the attitude of the Nationalists and UNRRA. But if an UNRRA demand for a truce means waiting for supplies, the answer is: The Yellow River people can't wait; they need the supplies now.

The appeal recommends:

"(3) That an emergency program for this area be developed, approved and implemented as swiftly as possible."

An emergency supply program was developed long ago and proposed to UNRRA repeatedly. It is up to UNRRA to approve it immediately and to implement it. So far there has been no sign of that. But the Yellow River inhabitants need supplies right now.

The UNRRA document proceeds

"(4) That all groups concerned undertake to carry forward the completion of necessary dike work in their respective areas with utmost energy and determination."

As can be seen from UNRRA reports there is nothing wrong with the energy and determination of the people in the Yellow River district. What is lacking seems to be UNRRA's energy and determination to shoulder its responsibilities and to allocate and ship supplies sufficient to deal with all aspects of the emergency.

"(5) That this emergency program be explained to the local populace and that the inhabitants of the delta area, which prior to the war was never protected from flooding be advised to evacuate the area as quickly as possible."

You were never protected before; now that UNRRA has closed the gap, run for your lives! That is what UNRRA has to offer to the people and the explanation of an emergency program which UNRRA is not carrying out. The Yellow River people know what is happening to them. No explanation is necessary.

"(6) That....a mixed delegation consisting of highly placed representatives of CNRRA, the NCC and UNRRA indicate willingness to visit the Communist area...."

The Yellow River area has in the past suffered from too many surveyors, observers and reporters and from a lack of real help. A delegation might or might not do some good. We can't and we won't wait for it. What the Yellow River Area needs now are supplies and the implementation of the CLARA program. There are only three weeks left for the dike repair—and little time after that to help the people who will have been flooded out.

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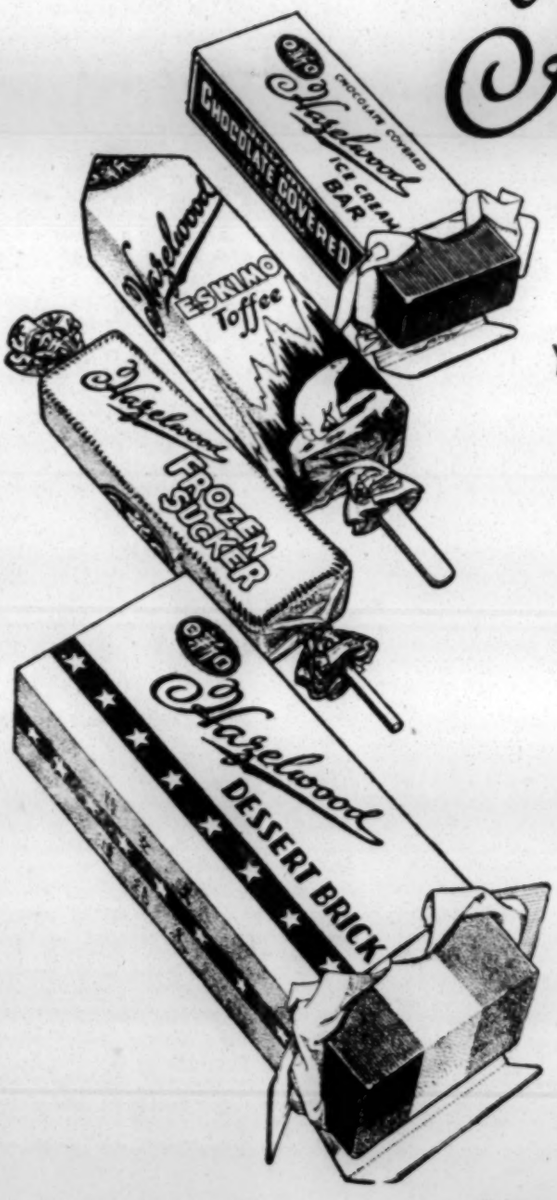

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ANDREW CHOW

AS a loyal citizen I should like to discuss the illness afflicting our people and our city. Since V-J Day the people of Shanghai have in many ways been greatly disappointed in affairs of state, to put the thing mildly. Victory came so suddenly after so many long years of hardship that both people and government were unprepared for it. Here in Shanghai the people had long planned to kick out the enemy Japanese and Germans, and, based upon their own experience with a distressed city, assist their brothers from the interior to set things right, to build a bigger, better and freer Shanghai. Our people felt two or three inches taller as they stood on the streets and cheered themselves hoarse when they welcomed with open arms the victors, both Chinese and American.

But the victorious National Army and the incoming civil officials had been fighting for years literally with their backs to the wall. They had suffered from inadequate food, clothing shortages, makeshift housing and lack of proper equipment. So they took this, their own city, as a victorious army would take an enemy city. Shanghai became a prize of war, a source of loot and booty; its oppressed citizenry, after the first flush of welcome died away, became despised chattels. Officials and soldiers rapidly became more interested in feathering their own nests than in civil affairs and in the proper duties of soldiers in maintaining peace and order. There were a few exceptions, but these were lost in a wilderness of corrupt, wolf-like beasts on the prowl whose stomachs were too big. They treated the people of Shanghai as traitors. There was no kindness, no sympathy for what our people had suffered.

Economy Leech-Ridden

The exchange rate between the CRB and the CNC was set at 200 to 1, and this brought further hardships to the little fellows and their families. Chinese-owned factories of prewar times which had been occupied by the Japanese during the war were "taken over" and never returned to their rightful owners, and this was often done with untrained if not actually ignorant personnel. Came restrictions, monopolies and controls, all of which conspired to place and maintain the business of this great port and city in the hands of a "privileged" few. Thus the people of Shanghai may have regained their liberty but they could not revive a leech-ridden economy.

Through the efforts of these "privileged few" those people of Shanghai who were not useful were kept out of their rightful position in the society and economy of the city by cries of "traitor" or "collaborationist". As a result men who might have contributed something in experience, brains, proven ability and leadership, were banished from participation in restoring the city to its prewar importance and value to the Government. But far greater numbers of people in turn lost all interest in government and, left with little or no business, with some idle capital, turned to speculation, yea, even as they had had to do under the Japanese yoke. Thus, another reason for the continuing inflation.

Chiang's Appeal Recalled

On one well-remembered occasion our Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, appealed to the people on the grounds that he was fighting a war on three fronts—political, economic and military—and said that without the backing of the people he could not fight, but that with their help he might not win but he would continue to fight on. The Generalissimo in other words realized the importance of having the support of his people; what a pity the majority of his officials do not appreciate to the full the significance and wisdom of his statement. If they did, they would have made a small start on the road to re-winning the hearts and the confidence and the support of the people.

No, to prescribe the various controls, to increase taxation indiscriminately, to indulge in corrupt procurate practices, to countenance "extracurricular" activities of graft-seeking police—NO, I repeat, these are not the things to apply as a "therapeutic" agent to the disappointed hearts of the people of Shanghai.

History has demonstrated that no government can long survive without the support of the people governed. We point to our 4,000 years of culture, of history. Can we not then see, and seeing, understand? Apparently not. Our masters—our government officials—instead of trying to win the confidence and support of our people continue to treat us as an ignorant mass and go merrily onward with the business of lining their own pockets at our expense.

"Gold Rush" Policy

Take the gold business. Our government bought hundreds of pounds of the yellow metal from the United States at US$35 per ounce, and sold it to the people of this city at US$75 per ounce! All right, it was good business to draw off surplus and idle capital from the people as a measure against inflation. Never mind the policy, it was good business. Then, without warning, the government declared dealing in gold illegal and announced that government banks would buy it back at CNC$480,000 per ounce! An emergency measure to stall off financial collapse? Yes, but the people *felt* cheated.

We cannot deny that some controls and restrictions are urgently necessary. We all want to build a new China; or do we? But the revenues and benefits supposed to be derived from these measures are *not* all reaching the national treasury; much of it is being siphoned off into unworthy pockets. And so the government hikes the taxes, devises new ones, and thus again pyramids the troubles of the businessman.

To ban dealings in gold and greenbacks and certain commodities is perhaps a well-meant effort to stabilize our economy, stop inflation. To arrest speculators only enriches a few venal policemen, but it does not and has not stopped the mad spiral of our depreciating currency. It is all so simple—why not face these facts and call a spade a spade. Give the people a fair deal, work for their understanding and support and confidence, and workable remedies will be found to remedy our sinful situation. We can, by working together, achieve much.

Democracy Or Fascism

Looking over the whole sad scene one is justified in saying our government stands today, at this very moment, at a crossroads in its destiny, torn between democracy and fascism. As a result, our government is neither one nor the other.

China is not at peace, is not stabilized. The greatest factor of the disturbed conditions is admittedly Communism, encouraged and supported in many ways by Soviet Russia; and yet the corruption, inefficiency and ignorant short-sightedness of many of the men serving the Generalissimo contribute fully as much to our unhappy situation. And so, because our government is not in condition to wipe out Communism, as so often promised "in the near future," we find ourselves forced to flirt with a Russia which entertains neither love nor respect for us.

On the other hand, it is impossible to form a coalition government on Communist terms. So our government has to follow a policy of simulating democracy, practicing in effect fascism, on the one hand to seek the sympathy and material assistance of stronger democratic nations in a fight for survival, and on the other to control an ever growing restlessness on the part of the people. We often wonder how long this can continue; and, how long the stronger democratic nations can remain indifferent.

Honesty Greatest Of Needs

Most of the men and women of China who think about these things and share pain at the plight of our country are convinced the best weapon against communism is clean government with honest officials who have the interests of the people *and* the country at heart, first and fore-

most. We Chinese may be socialistic in our ancient family system, but we are not all communists. If only the national government could rise above the party line and grant opportunity to qualified and able men rather than making posts for party hacks and workers, we would have a happier, cleaner, more efficient government, and in direct proportion a more contented, industrious and productive people. Our ruling class should be more nationalistically minded and less party-conscious. But if it must take a party rule to perpetuate government, then in time we will have many more parties, which can only, in the words of the inebriate, "lead to bloodshed." To quarrels, fights, confusion and chaos, because there will be only loyalty to party, not to country and not to people.

So chaos will continue and the blood of our people will continue to flow in fratricidal strife. People will continue to have nothing to say about the affairs and management of government. Students may parade, laborers strike, professors protest, but force and not reason will continue to be the deciding factor.

This then is a plea for more and more and more government officials like Mayor K. C. Wu who will work *for* the people, not "work" the people. Unless we can do this, then conditions can only grow worse until final disintegration as a nation and a people, and our mirror of 4,000 years is then naught but a mockery.

United States Backs Government Economic Controls In Japan

HUGH DEANE

Tokyo, June 26 (Airmail).

AMERICAN economic policy in Japan is now dominated by advocates of a system of government controls—a notable change from six months ago. The Katayama Cabinet, a coalition of right wing socialists and conservatives, is being encouraged, to some extent being told, to institute control measures. The Economic Stabilization Board, hitherto weak, has been given increased power at the expense of several ministries.

The need for some sort of government regulation of an economy characterized by food scarcity, under-production and inflation is now so patent that it cannot be ignored.

Last fall, economists in General MacArthur's Economic and Scientific Section reported that controls were necessary to prevent an economic crisis. Their recommendations were vetoed by Government Section (which is closer to MacArthur) on the ground that intervention in the Japanese economy was beyond the scope of occupation policy. As late as January 3 General MacArthur himself concurred in this view.

SCAP Intervention Clear

But by banning the general strike scheduled for February 1 General MacArthur in effect intervened in the economy—as became obvious to everybody. On the one hand, he gave the ultra conservative Yoshida Cabinet freedom to carry out an inflationary policy in the interests of Japanese business; on the other, he prevented the trade unions from using the strike weapon to change this policy.

The abortive general strike had the effect of posing the issue sharply, and thereafter proponents of a more far-reaching system of economic controls began to gain in influence. It became increasingly clear that the Japanese economy was drifting toward collapse.

General MacArthur's letter to Premier Yoshida on March 12 calling for an "integrated series of economic and financial controls" was both an important contribution to the Socialist Party's electoral victory and a turning point in U.S. policy.

Since then U.S. and Japanese economists have worked out the main part of an economic program based on substantial government regulation of industry. It is too early to tell whether this program comes too late, or is sufficiently practicable, to prevent an economic crisis in Japan.

At the same time American authorities have indicated fairly clearly to Japan's partly socialist government the point beyond which it will not be permitted to go. In short, the United States will permit economic controls, but it will not consent to any form of nationalization or socialization. Thus the seed of a future issue has been sown.

Policy Realistic

Now, however, U.S. economic policy in Japan is essentially realistic, and it can count on broad Japanese support. Only ex-Premier Yoshida's Liberals, ex-Premier Shidehara's faction of the Democratic Party, and the business interests that both represent, will try to delay and mitigate its realization.

But another obstacle is taking shape. Conservative publications in the United States are beginning to support Japanese business against the new control program. The weekly magazine *Newsweek*, for example, in its June 23 issue, writes that the makers of American economic policy in Japan include "some of the economists and experts who once gave the New Deal its high flavor." Exactly echoing Japanese business comments about Japanese Government control agencies, it describes the Economic and Scientific Section as a "cumbersome bureaucracy."

A decision of the Economic Investigation Committee adopted this week covers the inauguration of two new sections: the U.S. Currency and the Cotton Yarn sections. The main task of these subsidiary bodies will be to "weed out black market transactions and circulation of gold bars and American currency," the *Sin Wan Pao* declared. This will be performed by the Shanghai Municipal Police with the assistance of the Central Bank.

* * *

Local cotton mills have to date subscribed to a total of US$10,000,000 worth of 36th Year Government Treasury Notes and Bonds, of which US$3,000,000 worth has been paid up. The balance is to be paid by the end of August, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*.

The Common Folks' Religion

PITT SCHO-YENN

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—With this article from the pen of a Chinese contributor the editors of THE REVIEW desire to bring to a close the long and sometimes rather heated discussion regarding Religion and the Reds, and Spiritualism and Materialism. As a result of this decision a further lengthy contribution from Len Johnson is not being published.)

IN recent issues of the *Review* we have read two articles by the Reverend Patrick O'Connor attacking and condemning the Reds. His statements to the effect that God really exists, that many great scientists are Catholics and that scientists also speak up for religion are nothing but overtures to an ultimate manifest intention: to condemn the Reds. I do not wish to imply that this policy of his is a bad one. In this world of ours we may, if we are able, condemn those things of which we disapprove. But if God ever had a policy, it is one of laissez-faire.

The fact that Father O'Connor may red-cap a person with whom he disagrees and at the same time preach religion, that Catholics may become great scientists as well as great landlords, that Communism and Catholicism may exist side by side in this world and that articles on materialism and spiritualism may be published side by side, are all evidence of God's policy — if He really exists.

To the common folk, even the heavenly world is not an absolutely secure and peaceful place. There was fighting between God and Satan, we are told. Even God Himself seems to have been in danger of being molested by a heavenly rebellion. They have good reason to believe that, almighty as He is, God may be so encumbered with heavenly problems that He may have considered it expedient to leave the tremendous job of the salvation of human beings in their own hands.

Nature Explored

He even permits mankind to explore the mysteries of nature and make such achievements in their research as to give rise to Atheism. Ever since the dawn of human philosophy, there have been two schools of controversial doctrines existing side by side, namely, materialism and spiritualism, with their diverse contentions reflected in various branches of learning.

Prior to the advent of 19th century, chemists were convinced that those organic substances associated with living organisms were produced mysteriously be a certain "vital force," and could not be artificially made by human methods. But Wöhler, a German chemist, in 1828, discovered that urea, a representative compound of the organic type excreted in human urine, could be obtained easily by simply evaporating a solution of salt of strictly inorganic origin.

This epochmaking discovery, with which all students of chemistry are familiar, ushered in an era in which we now no longer believe in the absolute dividing line between the inorganic and the organic worlds, and in which we now have no conviction that a "vital force" is indispensable in synthesizing biological substances, however complete they may seem.

Denial Not Intended

My intention is not to use this old story of chemistry to deny the existence of the alleged spiritual symbol of a heavenly power such as God, but to point out that whenever mankind is in a position to solve its own problems and succeeds in creating something by its own means, it tends to become conscious of its own responsibilities and glory. Is this tendency obnoxious and hated by God under His policy of laissez-faire? Most likely it is not.

To a miserable and chaotic world such as ours, where the suffering creatures are struggling for immediate relief and justice, God appears to be indifferent, cold and evasive. To the suffering masses, the question of whether God exists or not is a matter of no deep concern or importance. An argument of this sort is futile and unnecessary so long as both contending parties are unable to furnish concrete evidence, reached by strictly scientific means within human comprehension, to prove or disprove their respective theories. But in the scientific world the existence of God is doubtful, to say the least.

Science is still progressing, and real scientists are always humble and sceptical. They may speak of religion, but when they do so, they speak of only its virtuous qualities of mutual understanding and cooperation which are beneficial to a happier human society to which they are contributing. So far as I know, there is not a single text book on physics, chemistry or any other strictly scientific work which devotes a chapter to a comprehensive and deliberate study of the existence of God.

A real scientist thinks in terms of scientific laws. A scientific law is an exact mathematical expression substantiated by no contradictory facts. When a chemist works in his laboratory to prepare a complex organic compound, he uses material means and thinks exclusively of molecular structure and the chemical laws governing the transformation of matter.

Science Beneficial

As for the common folk, they think of DDT after a sound sleep in an insect-free bed on a midsummer night, and of sulpha drugs and penicillin when they have recovered from a painful disease due to streptococci or staphylococci. What has God to do with their relief from pain or distress? It is only when all human effort and knowledge has failed that they think of a mysterious power, and when they fall into such a pitiful plight they are more likely to die than to survive. It is this plight which has caused, and is causing, such a terrible mortality rate among the Chinese masses, and it is this plight that should move a civilized Catholic priest like Patrick O'Connor to be really concerned about the welfare of the Chinese people.

It is useless to be dogmatic. Let us suppose that God really exists. What is his 20th century attitude towards this human world? We are told that God is perfect, that He is unselfish and unprejudiced, that He is almighty, and that He loves mankind which He created. Such being the case, He should have great sympathy and a deep interest in all human problems and earthly affairs. He should have no morbid phobias and should hate nothing. Does He fear and hate such earthly ideologies as materialism, spiritualism, communism and capitalism and condemn in particular the Reds? It is simply unbelievable!

We have good reason to believe that the 20th century God is not jealous of His existence being necessarily recognized by human beings. He should be confident that their activities are fabricated in an ever-progressing human history. When the day comes that a human paradise is built on earth, He most probably will let mankind hail its own glory and not wish to share it.

Chinese Practical

He may be well aware of the fact that those earthly creatures who are faithful believers in God, in terms of words may still be human exploiters violating heavenly commands in terms of deeds, and at those who flagrantly condemn the Reds and preach the existence of God at the same time, He may smile a pitying smile.

The Chinese common folk take things practically. To the Chinese peasant, in particular, the most important problem is how to save his poor life from starvation and death by struggling against all the yokes of deprivation and exploitation. His life has always been an extremely miserable one. Whenever possible he rises to seek immediate relief and justice. He doesn't really believe in a cold, indifferent and evasive God and the mere thought of resurrection in a remote and uncertain future is cruel and intolerable to him.

Believe it or not, the Chinese people have a God called "Yen Lwo Wang," (閻羅王) with his human representative, who is called "Wu Chang" (無常). This God, "Yen Lwo Wang," dwells not in heaven but in hell, that is to say, he is an earthly

God. He is said to be just and merciless and doesn't hesitate to punish a sinful person by various means such as lightning or malignant disease.

But whether the 20th century "Yen Lwo Wang" has enough power to dispense perfect justice and maintain his prestige in the revolutionary peasant world of today, is extremely doubtful. One thing is certain: when the Chinese peasants stood up to fight bravely and stubbornly against the Japs, and when they participate in their campaign for land reform, they are not relying on the help of even "Yen Lwo Wang."

Days Of Awakening

In these days of the common folks' awakening, they may take things even more humanly from the standpoint of their right to a secure livelihood. In their practical eyes, the profession of religion is but an earthly affair which is liable to degradation and which must be scrutinized and criticized in a revolutionary environment. They are aware of the Pope's interest in politics and economics and that he condemns Communism in particular; that while there are great scientists, there are also great landlords among the Catholics; that while there are some enlightened progressives, there are, nevertheless, reactionary diehards in the missionary churches.

The revolutionary Chinese peasants cannot be deceived by contradictory words and deeds; they have a will and the sense of justice to enable them to choose the right way that will lead them to real emancipation and to a happier world.

8-Billion Dollar Dike Crumbles

JEFFERSON CATH

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Canton, July 3.

ONE day in May, 1947, thousands of wide-eyed schoolboys and sheeplike citizens marched out of Hweichow city and lined up by the side of West Lake. Standing erect in front of them were the principals, the officials and the magistrate himself. Reason: the Maan Dike, the greatest reclamation project undertaken in Kwangtung after the peace, had been completed, and no less a personage than the Governor himself was officiating in the opening ceremony.

CNC$8,000,000,000 and 1,270 tons of CNRRA rice had gone into the building of the famed dike. Speaking before the sun-tanned peasants, the Governor painted a beautiful picture of the long-range prospect. Two hundred thousand mow of fertile land had been reclaimed so thousands of land-hungry people would be benefited.

The ceremony over, Mr. Bower, UNRRA agricultural expert, gloomily drove his car to Pingtan, some 10 miles away, accompanied by several friends. Questioned why he took it into his head to come to the out of the way place, he replied: "I am trying to find a place to send our sowing and reaping machines to when the Maan Dike crumbles."

Colossal Failure

Up to now no machines have come, but the dike has crumbled. Coming three weeks after its completion, the flood smashed the eastern wall like paperwork. Even the floodgate named after the Governor was demolished, the rushing current being no respecter of titles.

Who is to be responsible for the monstrous failure? The Canton office of CNRRA and the Reconstruction Bureau of Kwangtung are pointing accusing fingers at each other. The former is charged with incompetence and gross negligence, while the latter is blamed for cutting down the rice delivery, for no rhyme or reason, by 90 tons. One thing is certain. A vast amount of money and material has been wasted and a vast number of people has suffered.

From time immemorial flood and drought have been headaches to Cantonese farmers. Last year we had drought. This year the gods were inclined to play another prank: they overdosed us with rain.

Since the beginning of May, the faces of the tillers of the land have been as cloudy as the sky. Well did they remember the disaster of 1915, in which all their fields and homes were engulfed.

In the middle of May more and more downpours came, and all the rivers in the province were swollen in no time. Before they could do anything, the helpless farmers had found their dikes broken, their houses washed away, their wives and children shelterless and starving.

Major Disaster

Cold figures can hardly represent the heart-rending misery suffered by the people. Of the 104 hsien in the province, 45 have been hard hit by the flood. Incomplete estimates revealed by the Government are 99,000 feet of dike washed away, 20,000 houses destroyed, 7,000,000 mow of cultivated land ravaged and 2,800,000 men and women rendered homeless and foodless.

Yang Hwa-erh, Director of the Pearl River Conservancy Board, placed the loss of paddy at 200,000 tons or two-tenths of the annual crop. But that is not all. Sugarcane, one of the important agricultural products in Kwangtung, is hopelessly destroyed. Silk, another important product of the Pearl River, is reduced next to nothing, no mulberry leaves being available for the silkworms. Fish bred in the ponds, a great and reliable source of income to the farmers, took advantage of the incoming current and swam merrily out to sea.

Even to residents in Canton city, which is free of the flood except for the West Gate area, the impact is terrific. The price of rice, which had been held steady at CNC$1,600 a catty for two months, jumped to CNC$2,600. Other daily necessities spiraled at the same time, rising 30 percent on an average.

* * *

Pupils Murder Master

A PIECE of comparatively unimportant but none the less sensational news is the killing of Mr. Ts'ai Hwei-fu, Professor of Lingnan University and Dean of Lingnan Middle School, by his pupils. The school being famous for its strict discipline, the news came as a great shock to the Cantonese public.

Professor Ts'ai had taught at Lingnan for 10 years and was known as a stern and responsible instructor. When the third year students of the senior middle school approached him for examination questions before the examination took place, he curtly refused. Feeling sure that they would be flunked, the students determined to take revenge.

On the night of May 28 Ts'ai was asked to the students' dormitory to give instruction. At 11 p.m. the lights went out and the students rose against him. One kicked him downstairs, others rained fatal blows on him. When he came to after a short period of unconsciousness and stumbled back to his bedroom, the criminals had fled.

He was rushed to the hospital, but was already beyond aid. The next morning he died—because he had been too conscientious as a teacher. His wife appealed to the court, and all the students of the third year class were detained for questioning.

At the memorial service held for the late professor, Mr. Yang Chung-kwang, director of the school, said: "For the sake of education, we are ready to lay down our lives."

None too encouraging for educators to hear that, eh?

July 7, the anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident, and the beginning of the war with Japan, saw the reopening of the CGRA-Globe radio communications circuit between Shanghai and Manila. The reopening was effected under the Ministry of Communications of China, the Government of the Philippines and the Federal Communications Commission of the United States. The service was closed down by the Japanese in December, 1941.

Kwangtung's Flood Disaster

DICK WILSON

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

THE Canton street hawker who peddled sugar cane in front of the Oi Kwan Hotel took off his tattered wide-brimmed hat, bowed three times and shoved a fistful of dirty CNC notes toward Dr. P. C. Wong, CNRRA delegate to the Kwangtung Flood Emergency Relief Committee.

"Nobody came to collect from me to help the Cantonese farmers whose lands are flooded, Wong Sie-san," he explained, "so I brought you my day's profit from sugar cane."

Wong took the 20,000 Chinese dollars and added them to a steadily growing pile of contributions pouring into the committee's office—contributions from the United States, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya, Hongkong, Nanking and from every corner of the world where the plight of Kwangtung's 3,000,000 flood victims has touched hearts and loosened purse strings.

40 Percent Of Crop Lost

The flood, most destructive since the catastrophe of 1915, struck the Cantonese farmer a heavy blow when it swept over more than half of the province, wiping out at least 40 percent of Kwangtung's spring rice yield and reviving famine and drought fears. But the flood also gave evidence that the principle of the Brotherhood of Man is not dead, for the plea of the flood victims for assistance is not going unanswered.

Ricksha coolies and bankers, artists and actors, journalists and bus drivers, government employees and peddlers—all who were spared by the floods in Kwangtung are contributing toward the relief of their less fortunate neighbors.

The committee collecting the fund is composed of representatives of every governmental, political, philanthropic, trade and labor organization in Kwangtung. Its directives virtually have the authority of law, as its members comprise the law-making bodies of the province. But that authority is not needed to give teeth to the committee's directive that every able-bodied Cantonese contribute to the relief of flood victims. Public spirit is all the authority needed to make the directive tantamount to law.

In one of the rare instances when a Canton tradesman attempted to evade making his "voluntary" contribution, angry crowds gathered around his drugstore and, aided by one of the committee's mobile loudspeakers, forced him to donate a day's profits or lose his stock.

Rich, Poor, All Helping

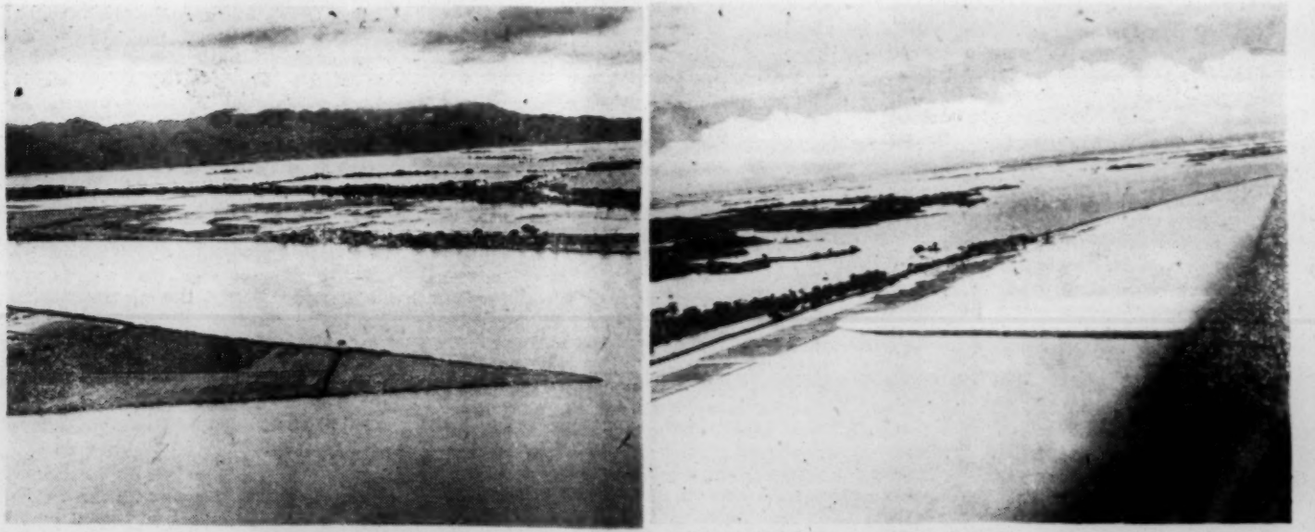
Bus operators contribute CNC$100,000 per bus. Owners of any type of motor vehicle pay CNC$50,000 per car. Government workers—national, provincial and municipal—subscribe a day's pay. Landlords give a day's rent. Hotels and theaters turn over a day's proceeds. Every salaried employee gives the equivalent of a day's pay; lawyers, doctors and dentists donate receipts from a single case. Artists and actors stage exhibitions and shows, turning the proceeds over to the fund. Organizations like the YWCA hold bazaars at which household "white elephants" are sold. Everybody in Canton—rich or poor, high or low—has a share in the relief fund, which is being swelled daily by contributions from various Cantonese associations all over the world.

When a CNRRA-UNRRA flood survey party arrived in the Kwangtung capital last week, UNRRA China Office Director Harlan Cleveland and CNRRA Director-General P. H. Ho voted to take an active part in the committee's work. CNRRA contributed CNC$500,000,000 to the fund; allocated nearly 10,000 tons of rice to help flood victims and repair damaged dykes, roads and bridges; ordered its Kwangtung Regional Office—originally scheduled to close August 10—to remain in operation until after the flood relief program is completed, and dispatched five emergency relief teams to the flood zones with food and medical supplies.

An aerial tour of the stricken regions convinced the UNRRA and CNRRA directors that the relief and rehabilitation task will be an extremely difficult one. For mile after mile, as their plane winged through the East, West, North and Han River valleys, the survey party members saw vast lakes turned yellow by ruined crops, or greenish-yellow by dying crops.

Winter Famine Feared

Unless the water recedes quickly, new seed cannot be put into the ground in time for the fall harvest—and in many areas it may take six weeks for the water to drain away, according to Glen Briggs, assistant



8,000,000 MOW FLOODED IN KWANGTUNG DISASTER

Nearly 3,000 persons were reported dead or missing in the June floods which destroyed an estimated 40 percent of Kwangtung's rice crop and threatens that province with famine next winter as it is feared that planting of the autumn crop is likely to be too long delayed by the slowly-receding waters. UNRRA aerial photos by Dick Wilson show the seriousness of the disaster which overtook almost 60 hsien in Kwangtung and also affected parts of Kwangsi and Hunan provinces. UNRRA and CNRRA are taking an active part in the relief work and have contributed CNC$500,000,000 as well as almost 10,000 tons of rice.

chief of UNRRA's agricultural rehabilitation division.

Forty percent of the province's spring crop has been washed away, and a winter famine would be inevitable if Kwangtung went unaided.

With water still covering more than half of the province's 103 hsiens and communications completely disrupted in the flood zone, an accurate estimate of damage is impossible. But from magistrates' statistics, refugee farmers' reports, aerial surveys made by CNRRA, UNRRA and governmental authorities, and comparison of previous records of rice yield, the following picture of the effects of the flood waters can be drawn:

Eight million shih mow were flooded in nearly 60 hsien. Four hundred villages were damaged. Three hundred thousand to 500,000 tons of rice crop were destroyed. Fifty thousand homes were wrecked or seriously damaged. A total of 140,000 meters of dams and dykes was smashed. Three million people were affected. Nearly 3,000 were reported dead or missing.

The toll may be even greater when final reports are in, for complete figures are available from only 33 flood-hit hsien. Estimates of total cash damage vary widely, but Governor Lo Cho-ying declared it will require CNC$500,000,000,000 to repair damage to dykes, dams, highways and bridges and replace the lost crops.

Farmers Hardest Hit

Farmers were hardest hit by the floods, as most large cities escaped inundation. Villages near the mountains suffered largest casualties, as torrents poured down the mountainsides without warning. In one village, according to an unconfirmed report, 300 school children were drowned at their desks by a flash flood. UNRRA and CNRRA specialists flying over the flooded areas on June 24 could see refugees standing on rooftops, marooned by the water. Whole villages took to the hills, and are just now returning to their homes in the wake of slowly-receding water.

Because of the heavy June rainfall, farmers fear a summer drought which would kill all prospects of a fall crop, even if they can get their seedlings in the ground in time for the harvest.

Kwangsi and Hunan also were hit by floods. In addition, both provinces have potential famine zones.

In a six-day tour of South China, the UNRRA and CNRRA directors and their staffs arranged for relief supplies to be released in Kwangsi to aid flood victims in the Wuchow area, on the West River, and stave off a possible famine in the Ch'uan-hsien region, 90 miles north of Kweilin, center of last year's South China famine. Food, medical supplies, transport and personnel were mobilized to meet the needs of the flood-famine relief program in Kwangsi.

Aid Program Drawn Up

In Hunan, Cleveland and Ho, in cooperation with provincial authorities, mapped a two-month program to prevent a famine in 13 hsiens near Hengyang where 1,000,000 people were reported living on bare subsistence diets. Hunan's food stocks were cut by floods, but as most farmers had reserve seedlings and managed to get them in the ground in time to reap a late spring crop, the province's crop yield will not suffer too severely.

South China's June rains—plus neglect of dyke repair work during the Japanese occupation—brought disaster to the paddy land of the south this summer. But the floods brought an expression of solidarity from Cantonese throughout the world and gave birth to an unprecedented and enthusiastic movement to Help Thy Neighbor.

Foreign observers who watched the flood relief committee members woo and win the people of Kwangtung to their cause speculated that if only the people of China could cooperate so wholeheartedly in relieving national ills, China would become the pace-setter of the Orient.

European Politics At Low Ebb

JACQUES DECAUX

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Paris, June 16, (Airmail).

SINCE the end of the Moscow Conference, the poker game between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in Europe has tightened strangely. The former country openly played the card of economic help against cooperation while the USSR played a worsening of economic conditions in Europe, and eventually in the States, to achieve a "democratic" revolution of the peoples and the overthrow of all the right wing or center governments in favor of communistic bent parties. Nothing is more dangerous than the battle of words between the two main powers because the peoples of the world are more inclined to believe false propaganda and false hopes rather than harsh words and tough realities.

It appears that, all over Europe, politics and economics follow the same pattern. Most important of all recent events was the imposed resignation of Premier Nagy of Hungary. I remember Hungary as I saw it before the war. Of course, it was organized somewhat feudally, but the peasant party was doing a good job to help the farmers overcome their difficulties. But at the same time, the big landlords were not so happy as most of them were broke, as their estates often would cost them more money than returns, and because since the Treaty of Trianon the economy of Hungary had been imperiled by senseless amputations of territory.

Pseudo Purge Carried Out

The Hungarians, at that time, still lived under the fear of a new communistic revolution, peasants as well as landlords or Jewish merchants in the main cities. They remembered vividly the short and fearful abortive attempt made in 1919 by Bela Kuhn. During the war, Hungary had to find a way out because it was surrounded by Germany. The Horthy rule was opportunistic. It is easy to blame it a *posteriori*.

Knowing these facts, knowing also that after the breakdown of the German Army and the occupation by the Soviet army with all that meant in the way of looting, rape and banditry, we have seen the Hungarian people struggle to work up a sane new economy, a new policy which could have some chance of living because it would not displease the all-powerful Russian neighbor. It appears that this middle of the road policy failed as M. Nagy was forced to resign. It is easily conceived that the opposite party could show ready proofs of fascist organizations as it might be impossible to look for evidence after a pseudo-purge.,

Rumania Next?

The next step for the USSR seems to be, at present, Rumania. It is symptomatic that Soviet rule was easily imposed on countries of Slav peoples, but because Hungary and Rumania are not Slavs, they need another approach. As far as Rumania is concerned, it must be understood that no government opposed to Soviet Russia can hope to suryive long as the country is dependent for its economic life on its neighbors, and because the Rumanian oil fields were looted by the Soviet army, the equipment being sent to Soviet Russia. Thus, Rumania must depend only on the good will of Russia, and, therefore, her government must show readiness to abide by Moscow dictates.

The backbone in this Central European problem was, of course, Austria, for which the four Foreign Ministers could not agree on a peace treaty. But it appears that three other countries are going to show which way Europe is to go: France, Italy and Greece.

In another article, we have seen how Italy reacted to the "Truman Doctrine" and organized a government without the communist party. Reacting to the same doctrine and further restatements coming from

Washington, Premier Ramadier of France ousted the communist ministers and had to cope with a succession of strikes, one of which, the railway strike, paralyzed the entire economic activity of the country. It is worth noting that most of the strikes lately have centered around "nationalized" industries. The only way to settle these strikes was to grant the increase of wages demanded, which was against the present government's policy of fighting inflation. The railway strike, officials say, will cost US $75,000,000 for the next six months. And this price will have to be paid, and the price will be borne by the whole nation.

Reds' Fruit Ripening

Even in peaceful and well-to-do Belgium, strikes started last week. It is apparent that war-devastated Europe will not be able to overcome her increasing economic difficulties without outside financial help. It is also apparent that in Italy as well as in France, the communist parties do not particularly want to be integrated in the Governments as they know that any delay in financial help will discredit more and more the right wing parties—and the governments—and consequently the two countries will be ripe and fall without effort into their hands.

Last week, Mr. Marshall proposed help to Europe. London greeted the proposal with quasi unrestricted happiness. Next week, British Foreign Minister Bevin will be in Paris for talks over this proposal with French government ministers. It appears that if no help is soon forthcoming, if no strong policy is devised in Paris and in Rome, if a general bettering of the situation is not felt by the common people in both countries, more strikes will be called with more disastrous effects topped by a general breakdown which will be all to the advantage of Russia. Great Britain has every reason to be worried over this possibility because she would not be able to retain any freedom and would have to "turn red" also.

As for Greece, she would not weigh much in front of this general breakdown.

It is certain that the peoples of Europe have enough of their sufferings, that the question of their betterment has not been coped with efficiently because of political instability, and that, if no real improvement is felt, they'll fall an easy prey to the fallacious promise of a Soviet paradise.

"Face," Corruption & Degeneration

HSIEH CHING-AN

THE most powerful influence in Chinese society for many centuries has been "face." The conception of this mental force is so deep-rooted in the mind of the Chinese that he tends to take it very seriously. The loss of "face" may mean everything to him, and he will do his utmost to redeem it, possibly even at the cost of his own life. In the transaction of public business or in the settlement of private affairs it is not uncommon for "face" to be used as the only feasible means of effecting a compromise in the solution of a knotty problem.

"Face" may be considered either as a virtue or a vice. Morally it helps to prevent a man from behaving improperly and doing wrong lest he should shame or disgrace himself. It inspires him to lead a decent and honorable life even in straitened circumstances. To tell a Chinese "*Ni bu yao lien*," ("You don't want face") will certainly make him boil with anger, the more so in the case of a woman because these words imply a challenge to her chastity. This is the reason why the rape of a girl student by an American Marine aroused so much public indignation in Peiping. The case involved the vital question of face. But on the other hand, "face" is the cause of not a few of the evils which account for the corruption and degeneration of the Chinese people.

Inseparable from Pomp

In one respect, face is inseparably connected with pomp and deceit, which find expression in the activities of every walk of life, particularly in officialdom and in the community of socially distinguished well-to-do people. Their entire life demonstrates their desire for face. A wedding serves as a good occasion for the wealthy to show off. While the bridegroom's family will spend lavish amounts on furnishing the bridal chamber and in giving a grand reception to their relatives and friends, the bride's parents will loosen their purse strings in providing the entertainment and in purchasing the dowry which, heralded by music, is carried on exhibition through crowded thoroughfares to the home of their son-in-law.

A birthday party or a funeral is usually taken as an opportunity to display spendor and influence for the purpose of acquiring face, also. Should a man's mother die, in addition to making the event as splendid a show as possible, he may present himself as a filial son by having a pamphlet printed and sent to his acquaintances extolling her birth of noble parentage, her feminine virtues, her abilities as an excellent housewife and her literary talents, notwithstanding the fact that his mother may have been a stupid, illiterate shrew or a woman from a house of ill-fame.

The eyes of a host at a dinner party in a restaurant will beam with delight when he is recognized and welcomed at the entrance as a familiar patron and when, on his departure, a thundering chorus of "thanks" for his extra tip is echoed by the waiters. One of his guests may intentionally arrive late and, after barely tasting a little wine and food, may ask to be excused on the pretext that he has to attend one or two more feasts, while actually he goes home with an empty stomach. Dinner over, the host may attend a theater with his guests, and there again he has another chance to gain face, for although the house looks completely occupied an obedient servant will humbly conduct them to a row of the best seats which have been reserved for him.

A painter, holding an exhibition of his artistic works, may have dozens of paintings hung up on view. On those which he considers his masterpieces he pastes a small piece of red paper showing the price and the name of a certain local prominent person who is supposed to have ordered them, whereas the latter has neither visited nor heard of the exhibition. In the same way, a medical practitioner, on the occasion of the opening of a consulting office, will exhibit a large tablet presented by his friends and praising his medical skill, but in fact, the tablet and the senders have been paid for by the doctor himself.

It would take a book to explain in detail how and why face has such a profound psychological effect upon the Chinese. Suffice it to say that this mental attitude has evolved from the fast living of the feudal aristocrats in ancient China. Although the Chinese are not sharply and distinctly divided into castes as are the Indians, yet the position of Chinese bureaucrats is always considered to be higher than that of the common people.

Scholars Encouraged

Time was when a monarch promoted literary pursuits and showered honors upon the easily-managed weakly scholars with a view to checking any unforeseen revolt against his throne. Anyone, once chosen and admitted to the imperial court, would, together which his entire family, be treated well by the sovereign. Consequently, people vied with one another in striving to obtain such favors. When a young boy began to learn his first lesson at school, he was invariably taught to read and memorize a few sentences in his "three-character" primer, which said: "You should make a good reputation and expose your parents to public honor so as to glorify your ancestors and benefit posterity." A father prayed and earnestly hoped that his son would one day successfully pass an imperi-

al competitive examination and become a big official so as to acquire face for his family and ancestors.

Traditionally, the general idea was that to hold a high position in the government meant to possess wealth and power. In other words, it was commonly believed that no matter how poor and humble the members of a family might be, they would be assured of a full rice bowl if they were lucky enough to rear a future official. Indeed it was sarcastically said that a Chinese official was a great man to his family but a criminal to his country, because in nine cases out of ten he would work only in the interest of himself and his family. Unfortunately, to a certain extent, this ridiculous notion still holds good even today.

Officialdom's "Face"

To maintain his "face," a Chinese official must find ways and means of living in a manner befitting his position. He takes it for granted that he can do as he likes with the office or department under his control. In the key positions he places his own picked men, and he acts in a way that tends to give him face regardless of whether it is done at the expense of the population or the national treasury.

But it is the junior civil servants in government organizations who suffer most. Having but a small monthly salary and, usually, with several members of his family to support, a poor clerk finds it almost impossible to keep his head above water. For the sake of face he can neither allow his wife to be a maid-servant hired by a rich man, nor allow himself to surrender his pride and self-esteem. On the one hand, he has not sufficient money to make both ends meet and, on the other hand, he must maintain his social standing. Placed in such a position, the only way out for him is to commit suicide, unless he can break the wicked mental iron fetter—"face."

Present Status Of The Chinese College Librarian And Its Effect On The Future Profession

By VI-LIEN WONG (黃維廉)
Librarian, St. John's University, Shanghai.

THOMAS Carlyle once remarked that the true university is a collection of books. The university library today is therefore axiomatically a method of university teaching by means of books. The changing educational system and the changed methods of teaching have all tended to render the college or university library more and more of an instructional unit in the educational program of the institution. Whether the most approved method of university teaching is by lecture or by textbook, with assigned readings or laboratory work, the library supplements the work done by the teacher in the classroom or in the laboratory.

Aside from this, the dual function of the library in helping the teachers to teach and in teaching the students to learn is a fact wholly undeniable, to trained librarians at least. Despite his technical and administrative duties, a trained librarian is therefore primarily an officer of instruction inextricably involved in the processes of both teaching and learning and the trend today in institutions of higher learning is to center the work of instruction and investigation in the library.

Library's Function

Briefly, the college or university library of the present day does its teaching by its books, by its exhibition and laboratory facilities and by the service rendered by the librarian and his staff. First of all, the books themselves teach. An organized collection of university library books comes nearest of anything to being a true miniature model of the universe. The university library is, without any special guidance or direction, continually teaching a large number of students topics not covered in the classroom, thus supplementing the curriculum. The librarian and his staff teach, in the first place, by the time and labor spent in the selection of library materials and in the organization of these materials into a systematic catalog for the use of both faculty and students and also in the reference service given to all users of the library.

Moreover, in the modern university it is quite customary for the librarian to instruct freshmen and to take them in groups and explain to them the general workings of the library, with particular instruction in the use of the card catalog system and certain reference books. This group instruction approaches both the classroom and lecture method of teaching and the librarian is doing the kind of indirect teaching which is not in any way secondary to the teacher's.

Another constant teaching function of the librarian which parallels the work of the professor is the help rendered to students in a number of ways which are not handled by classroom teachers at all. These include such matters as looking up references connected with assigned readings, the writing of class reports, term papers or essays for undergraduate requirements or prize contests in college or outside, the preparation of material for literary society or intercollegiate debates, the writing of articles or papers for publication, and so on, in vast variety. All these tasks are passing through the librarian's hands constantly, and each one involves research and teaching of some kind.

Librarian's Position

Like the university itself, the university library has therefore the double function of administration and teaching. Because of the great bulk of its collections and the cost of the books, its financial and administrative activities are evident, and the strictly clerical work is extensive. It does not, however, mean that the work of librarian differs in essence from the various teaching faculties as to proportion and degree. It was President Butler of Columbia who at a library meeting once set forth a very definite theory according to which the library was coordinated with the various professional schools and main departments of the university, the librarian ranking as a dean, and various members of the professional staff standing in parallel order with the members of the teaching faculties.

In many universities today, the librarian is a member of the faculties of all the separately organized schools, thus making the library coordinate with the whole group of faculties. By means of a committee in which the librarian has a seat, just as the deans have seats in the respective committees for their special organizations, the library is coordinated with the major organized units of the university. The place of the library in the university is fundamentally that of an organic teaching unit, as distinguished from an administrative unit, coordinate with all schools, departments, or other separately organized teaching factors, and the position of the librarian in the instructional program of the institution is distinctly as important as that of any other member of the teaching staff.

Status In China

In spite of the growing importance of the library in Chinese educational institutions of higher learning, the status of the Chinese college or university librarian has not been well defined. In a special study made of Chinese college librarians while the writer was pursuing his post graduate studies in the School of Library Service at Columbia University more than 12 years ago, it was found that the position and the treatment of the librarian were most irregular. In some institutions, the librarian was

ranked as professor, in others as instructor, and in still others as inferior to a member of the teaching staff. In institutions where the librarian enjoyed the rank of a professor, he was, however, only professor in name and not all accepted privileges to which professors were entitled were given to him.

One university librarian is nominally ranked as a professor because of the advanced professional training he had gained abroad and for the long service he has rendered to the university. At the same time, he is, however, not entitled to all the privileges that are usually given to members of the regular teaching staff. His name is not on all university lists as of full professorial rank. As an administrative head of a very important administrative and teaching department, he is not asked to sit on committees of a general administrative nature. In spite of his professional training and long service in so valuable a capacity to all the departments of the university, his position is so indefinite that the offices of the institution do not carry out a definite and regular policy. For example, he sometimes receives no notice of faculty meetings, vacations or holidays (a great inconvenience to an administrative head) and seldom receives invitations to social gatherings to which others of his rank are invited.

Not On List

In a notice sent to all members of the teaching faculties regarding application for government recognition of the ranking qualifications to be sent to the Ministry of Education, the librarian was not included on the list. In a letter sent to members of the faculty announcing the Scholarships of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, for which a member of the faculty of Chinese Christian colleges may apply, the librarian was exempted from the list. In his application to United Service to China for fellowships awarded to university professors for further study abroad, which was sent upon the advice of his friend, Dr. T. L. Yuan, Director of the National Library of Peiping, he was told that there are no separate fellowships for librarians.

All these illustrate some of the disappointments of the Chinese college or university librarian. The blame for the whole matter is to be laid on the lack of Government support and the failure of the college or university administrator to recognize the real place of the library and the librarian in the modern university. In universities in the West, the librarian is a member of the faculty with professorial rank, and he is automatically a member of the university council and has the right to vote. He is also classed as one of the major administrative officers of the university and is directly responsible to the president. Here in China, even the professionally trained librarian is not comparable to his colleagues of the same rank in the teaching faculties. No one seems to realize the close coordination between the library and the teaching faculties and that the function of the library is to facilitate the work of the teacher as well as that of the students.

The effect of the existing condition of the Chinese college or university librarian on the profession of librarianship in China will be a most serious one. Unless something is done to define his status and to elevate his position, it will be a real handicap to future librarians. If educational institutions exist for the advancement of education, and the members of the teaching faculties have a share in educating the youths, then certainly the librarian has also a share in it.

If Government recognition of the qualifications of members of the teaching faculties is necessary, then certainly the qualifications of the librarians should also be recognized. If scholarships and fellowships are offered to members of the teaching staff to help them to be better prepared in educating the youths, then certainly the librarian should also be given an opportunity to advance his knowledge.

Already there are a few most distinguished librarians trained in the West, like Mr. Thomas C. S. Hu, formerly of Boone University Library, Wuchang, and Dr. T. C. Tai, former librarian of the National Tsing Hua University, Peiping, and others, who have left their library work and gone into business. In a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Chinese National Library Association, we also learned that Dr. C. W. Taam, former librarian of Lingnan University, Canton, and Dr. C. B. Kwei, until recently librarian of Wuhan University, have also shifted to regular teaching work. Numerous other instances could be mentioned where trained librarians from abroad have transferred from library work to teaching or business.

Causes For Uncertainty

A contributing cause to the somewhat confused and uncertain academic status of college or university librarians lies in the nature of library duties which are in part technical, in part administrative, and in part instructional. Even though the librarian conducts no classes, his teaching function is very important and library authorities recommend that his professional responsibilities should place him with the faculty group. However, satisfactory status is determined in the last analysis not only by academic rank but also by such matters as salary, tenure, retirement provisions, vacations, sick leave, membership on college boards and committees, social relations to the faculty, attendance at meetings, and the opportunity for continuing education.

As early as 1898, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University made the statement that: "The librarian's office should rank with that of professor....The profession of librarian should be distinctly recognized. Men and women should be encouraged to enter it, should be trained to discharge its duties and should be rewarded, promoted, and honored in proportion to the service they render."

The general concensus of library opinion is summed up in the A.L.A. Classification and Pay Plans Report, which reads in part: "As all professional staff members contribute to the educational program of the institution they are deemed to be of an academic rank corresponding to deans, teaching staff and departmental assistants. They should also enjoy the academic privileges including participation in retirement plans."

Sound Policy Needed

A sound administrative policy of a university library should define clearly the relation of the librarian to the university administration and to the faculty. Inasmuch as the librarian is an officer who is charged with the administration of a major unit of the university which maintains contact with all other units and serves all schools, departments, and interests and assists them in the attainment of their various educational objectives, a well defined attitude on the part of the administration should go far to remove such drawbacks to librarianship as a profession in China.

This attitude should cover:

(1) A clear statement of the librarian's status and responsibilities, as prescribed by the president and the board of trustees or directors, should be incorporated in the university statutes or in any other official documents governing university policies.

(2) The status of the librarian should coordinate with that of the faculty. It is necessary that attendance at faculty meetings should be required of the head librarian.

(3) As a matter of ordinary courtesy, the librarian should be included in the organized social life of the university.

(4) Two courses for students, one to be required of all freshmen and the other to be planned for advanced students, should be offered by the librarian.

In the last analysis, the problem of status for Chinese college or university librarians seems to hinge on two questions: (1) are they doing the kind of work that has educational importance and demands faculty status; and (2) if they are doing work of real educational significance, have they the necessary qualifications to carry out this work properly?

When these two questions can be answered in the affirmative, the status of the Chinese college or university librarian should be raised to the equivalent level of the professor.

The export of Chinese bristles fell by 90 percent in June, as compared to April, reportedly due to rampant smuggling and the declining quality of the cargo. Smugglers of bristles have been reported offering cargoes in New York. Another cause in the decline was said to be the ever increasing use of nylon in place of natural bristles in the manufacture of brushes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

China Reverts To 1931 With New Bandit-Suppression Campaign

THE only difference between 1931 and today was the tremendously increased strength of the Communist-led armies as compared with the dodging remnants of Chinese Soviet forces pursued in five suppression campaigns in the earlier period. Otherwise, it would appear that nothing had changed in China since 1931 when the "Laws Relating to the Urgent Suppression of Crimes Against the Republic" were promulgated. This week, the State Council decreed a general mobilization "considered tantamount to a declaration of war," to step up the Government's punitive campaign against the Communists. All official statements in connection with the Reds were in the "bandit" and "rebellion" category, while the Kuomintang Army organ, *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, hailed the anti-Communist mobilization order, and added that those who still advocate peace and oppose war "will be crushed by the great wheel of general mobilization."

To date there was no comment on the suppression order from the Chinese Communists, but the agitation raised on the Kuomintang side created the impression that the Armageddon was just around the corner.

Speaking at a party memorial meeting, conducted in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen every Monday by all party officials, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urged all KMT members to carry out party reforms and to do their utmost to fulfill the "bandit suppression mission." He further called upon his comrades to restore the revolutionary spirit of the past, "wholeheartedly support the Government and to bring about the swift conclusion of the anti-Communist campaign."

The Generalissimo is reported to have expressed complete confidence in the success of the campaign and pointed to the Nationalist military machine, which he said was superior to that of the Communists.

The State Council decree was immediately echoed by such generals as Chen Cheng, who called on the Nationalist troops to support the Government, and Chang Fa-kwei of Kwangtung, who aired the anti-Communist measures to be taken in Hainan island, where he said "many bandits" were still rampant.

Dr. Hu Shih, President of the National Peking University, supported the Government's anti-Red order and added that he had no doubt that Generalissimo Chiang had been "sincere in his efforts to seek a political settlement with the Communists immediately after the Japanese surrender." Dr. Hu said that the only course left for the Government now was to crush the Communists.

Dr. Sun Fo, who visited Shanghai this week, told newsmen that "anyone who is opposing the suppression of the Communists is opposing the Government," a statement hailed by observers here as a thorough analysis of the situation. When asked as to how the Government will consider the refusal of other political parties to adhere to the campaign, Dr. Sun declared that "no opposition to such an order is permitted."

One of the first tangible effects of the mobilization order was the calling up of "all demobilized army officers to bolster the Government's military strength." These officers number 150,000 and were demobilized last year. They will be assigned to frontline duty as replacements or head newly formed conscripted units. Another order announced by the *Ta Kang Pao*—Strength Daily—is the collection of 60,000,000 tons of foodstuffs this year for the army, which is considerably more than provided for in previous plans, and decidedly more than the rural population can possibly afford to provide.

Comment on the mobilization order was uniform in the respect that it amounted to the opinion that, if anything, the decree constitutes the first public admission of the critical position of the Nationalists. As to the effects it may have on the war effort of the Government forces, drastic changes in the situation were not expected to become evident within the next six months.

John Roderick, *AP* correspondent who inspected the scene of the Szepingkai battle after its conclusion and the withdrawal of the Red forces, said that six months ago the Nationalists had 5,000,000 men under arms, many of them equipped with the most modern American-supplied weapons of war.

"The natural conclusion is that this vast organization is now inadequate either through losses in the field or through inability to achieve its objectives," Roderick reported from Peiping.

He further said that the Szepingkai battle had proved that any attempt to rush new recruits through a basic training program in a few weeks amounts to mass suicide. At Szepingkai, he added, "one half of one division was made up of recruits, some of them with only a single week of training. Most of those men are dead."

From his trip through Manchuria Roderick got the impression that "the total mobilization is going to meet with little enthusiasm from the peasantry and the lower classes who already are half convinced that the Reds are their friends and not their enemies."

General Sun Li-jen, deputy commander-in-chief in Manchuria, told the *United Press* that the Chinese communists are sending foodstuffs over the Trans-Siberian railway in exchange for arms and ammunition. Sun also declared that the Civil War in Manchuria was the "latest attempt on the part of the Soviets to get Manchuria."

Sun's statement appeared to be a continuation of the official campaign to implicate the USSR in China's Civil War, which started with the first serious setbacks inflicted on the Nationalist forces in Manchuria last month. Previously, *Tass*, the official Soviet news agency, categorically denied the veracity of these reports.

WASTE LAND

Duffy in The Baltimore Sun

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FIGHTING GOES ON

THE Communists intensified their campaign in Jehol province and the Nationalists stepped up their drives in Shantung. *Central News* admitted the capture by the Reds of Peipao (Pehpiao), a rail terminus 20 miles northeast of the large rail center of Chaoyang.

These Communist attacks were reportedly aimed at permanently cutting the Peiping-Mukden railway at Chinchow, which lies only 15 miles to the east.

At the same time, Government troops broke into Kaomi city in Shantung, situated 60 miles by rail northwest of Tsingtao. Previously, they took Kiaohsien, 20 miles to the east. *Central News* also claimed that Nationalist troops entered Hsunghsien, 50 kilometers northwest of Paoting, a move which has relieved the pressure on the Peiping-Paoting railway.

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LIVELIHOOD BATTLE

THE economic battle for the preservation of the people's livelihood, in spite of the spreading scale of Civil War fighting, continued this

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

BY far the most important subject commented upon in the American press last week was the question of the economic plan sponsored by General Marshall, and the Paris Conference which broke up recently. *The New York Times* commented on the Government's mobilization order.

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MOBILIZATION

THE *New York Times* carried a lengthy editorial on the recent ruling of the State Council to mobilize the nation's resources for Communist suppression. The paper said that a "note approaching desperation seems to underline Chiang Kai-shek's latest effort to rally his people to the battle against the Communists."

The *Times* expressed the opinion that the Red assault on Szepingkai may have been the crest of the current Communist offensive. If so, the Government victory is more impressive. Yet the threat to Manchuria is by no means lifted. The rebels have the unpleasant habit of retreating before the superior forces only to strike again at some other point...."

They seemed well equipped both with tanks and artillery and hurled more shells into Szepingkai than their own combined armories can produce, the paper declared.

"Nanking says they were supplied by a 'certain country' which it is not difficult to identify. With the Russians firmly entrenched in Korea, Manchuria is at present surrounded by Soviet forces. The struggle for control of the province may be only just beginning."

The fate of East Asia depends upon who dominates it. What the outcome of such a struggle would be, none can foretell. But China, at last, seems awake to her danger," the *Times* said.

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EUROPE AID

THE French-British invitation to 24 nations to attend the European economic meeting was commented upon in the American press, which earlier also commented on the Soviet withdrawal from the conference.

The *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune*, agreed that the Soviet Union, in withdrawing from the effort to reach agreement on European needs, had forced other European nations to go ahead without her, thereby further widening the East-West breach.

The *New York Times* wrote: "The Conference is projected not on the basis of a Western bloc, but on a continent-wide basis, and the door remains open for Russia to join. In fact, despite her rejection of the Marshall Plan, an indirect invitation has been sent to Russia in the shape of a letter asking her to reconsider for stand. If, therefore, the conference and European reconstruction must proceed without Russia, or if Russia compels her satellites to boycott or sabotage this effort and Europe does split in two, it will be Russia's choice."

The New York Herald Tribune was more critical of the Soviet Union, and said:

"Europe is definitely split between East and West. There can be no longer any question about that. Out of her fears or her ambitions Russia has been able to distill nothing more constructive than vague phrases to offer a continent which is in bitter need of active and close economic cooperation and the result is that two standards have been raised in Europe around which the nations must group themselves. That this grouping, if carried to its logical conclusion, will have the most profound effect upon the history of Europe and the world is indisputable. But it still remains with Russia and the nations now within the Russian system to determine how far the polarization will extend.

The conference is simply a practical response to a most crying need, the sketch of an idea in which Europe may find its salvation. The difficulties of putting such an idea into practice are admittedly grave and numerous. But if the plan succeeds, the benefit for the entire continent will be immense, the paper declared.

The *Herald Tribune* opined that Russia's withdrawal from the conference signified that it had nothing to offer the world except sterile fears and the dry husks of an outmoded narrow nationalism. Russia, apparently, is unable to take any action outside of her own borders that is not dictated by suspicion of the non-Communist world. She prefers stagnation, the old international anarchy, to any idea that may emerge from the West. It is an attitude that will profit no one, least of all Russia herself. If this is recognized in the Kremlin, Russia may yet attempt to reverse her actions in Paris. If not, she will be isolated by her own fears.

The *Denver Post* wrote: "It has proven what two years of painful experience with the United Nations already should have taught the world, that Russia is intensely self-centered, isolationist and unsocial.... At a time when most countries are thinking in terms of efforts to rebuild the economies of all nations for the common good, Russia clings to the narrow doctrine of absolute national sovereignty.

"The proposal of Secretary Marshal recognized that temporary measures are not enough, that breadlines will disappear only when the people of France have jobs and enough money to buy Dutch cheese, and the people of the Netherlands have jobs and enough money to buy French wines and automobiles."

The *Chicago Sun* said: "Some of us had hopes that the Soviet leaders could escape the rigid patterns of Marxist ideology long enough to take part in a great constructive effort which was to be neither pro-Communist nor pro-capitalist, but simply pro-European and pro-peace.

week. On the one hand, the Executive Committee of the National Organization of Chambers of Commerce suggested the reduction and improvement of import restrictions and 42 other proposals, including the reduction of "inappropriate taxes," as also the abolition of ad valorem taxation on industrial products and the adoption of taxation based on quantity.

The authorities continued their deliberations on methods best suited to cope with rising prices and a resurgence of speculative activities on all markets. To date, apart from rigorous police action in the stock exchange and the inauguration of two committees to supervise the greenback and cotton yarn black markets, nothing substantial has been effected.

Local residents were encouraged to supply secret information on the activities of the black market in gold and foreign currency transactions by the announcement that 30 percent of confiscated monies, exchanged into CNC, would be given as reward to informants. Fifty percent of confiscated sums are to go to the National Treasury.

A "troop comforting movement" designed to bring succor to government troops fighting against the Communists, is to be started here soon with the cooperation of the pao chia organization. A new body has been formed for this purpose, calling itself the "Shanghai Amalgamated Anti-Communist National Reconstruction and Troop Comforting Committee," which will hold a mass rally here on July 20, with a street campaign goal of CNC$1,000,000,000, and a house-to-house campaign target of CNC$10,000,000,000. Every household, it was decided, will be asked to contribute at least CNC$10,000, while "other contributions" were listed as CNC$50,000, CNC$100,000, CNC$500,000 and CNC$1,000,000. There has been no clarification as to the voluntary aspect of these campaign.

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STUDENTS' PETITION

ALTHOUGH the student movement has been out of the limelight for a couple of weeks now, most of the students arrested prior to the unfulfilled June 2 grand rally were still being detained at wherever they were taken when arrested. Student representatives from the Great China University this week approached Mayor K. C. Wu seeking the release of their classmates. Relatives and parents of arrested students are eagerly awaiting the promised release of the arrested students, as the date set for this event has already passed with the July 7 anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident.

Press reports said that about 80 professors who had been active in the student movement in June are liable to lose their positions when the next semester opens. Of the professors reportedly on the blacklist, 36 are from National Chinan University, more than 20 from Chiaotung,

What Chinese Papers Say...

EDITORIAL comment centered largely on the total mobilization order issued by the Government this week; the *Ta Kung Pao* commented profusely on the observance of American Independence Day, while a number of other papers wrote on the Paris Conference and the local speculation activities.

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MOBILIZATION

THE *Shun Pao* noted that a "state of general mobilization exists again." The paper added that although the State Council did not order the launching of a punitive expedition against the Communists, the entire nation has been put on a war footing.

"What the Chinese Communists depend upon is armed force, so we must try to defeat them by armed force," the *Shun Pao* declared.

The paper recounted the "violations" of the Communists of the "Emergency Law for Punishment of Those Who Endanger The Republic," which was abolished at the convening of the People's Consultative Conference. Those who have expressed their sympathy with the Communists have in like measure endangered "the safety of the Republic," the paper declared. It expressed the hope that the Government would resuscitate the aforementioned law.

The official *Chung Yang Jih Pao* considered the Government's mobilization order as a "guaranty of our national existence and the strengthening of national unity." It is the only way of carrying on the program of "peaceful national reconstruction."

"We wish to call upon all the people in the country to contribute all their resources for the purpose of safeguarding the security and unity of the nation," the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* declared.

Let Us Hail And Support The General Mobilization, proclaimed the Kuomintang Army journal, the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*. "All the people of the Chinese Republic should take upon themselves the responsibility of quelling the rebellion of the Communist bandits and removing the obstacles to democratic government," the Army organ suggested.

"If there are still people who cannot distinguish between right and wrong, and loyalty and rebellion, or who advocate peace and oppose war, they will be crushed by the great wheel of general mobilization," the *Ho Ping Jih Pao* threatened.

The paper termed the current Civil War a "bandit-suppression" campaign and expressed the conviction that the "Government will no doubt emerge victorious from it." The journal however added that this is possible only if "it makes a wise decision and wins the support of the people."

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INDEPENDENCE

ON the previous day, the *Ta Kung Pao* carried a lengthy editorial on the significance of American Independence Day this year.

The *Ta Kung Pao* said that the lesson to be learned from the American people's struggle for independence is that armaments do not decide everything: if a people is of one heart "justice will be eventually restored." While the mistake made by George III was different from those committed by Chin Shih Hwang Ti, Napoleon, and Hitler, yet the former's actions have given the world a useful historical lesson.

"All revolutions grow out of desperation, and the American revolution was no exception. As we pointed out on the occasion of the second anniversary of the collapse of Nazism, the unbridled greed of ambitious men is the basic cause of the operation of this law in history," the paper said. When the indignation of the people of North America reached a stage where it could no longer be allayed, George III manipulated Congress through the Royalists, thus misrepresenting the opinion of the people. He also introduced many taxes to exploit the people. He suppressed all opposition by police and troops.

"The implementation of every known harsh law deepened the bitterness in the hearts of the people, and the rescinding of every impracticable law deepened their contempt of the government. When he reached the end of his tether, George III became more unreasonable than ever. He even forbade the people to assemble freely."

The Chinese people have undergone a revolution 36 years ago, but since both the United States and China have been through the same process, it may be interesting to ask why is it that the Chinese people are not as fortunate as the American people?

Like the French and the Russian revolutions, the American revolution was caused by the indignation of the people, and was started and directed by them. The paper noted that George Washington, who was invited to lead the people's forces in the revolution, resigned when hostilities ceased, and returned to his native village. He did not want to preserve his political power, nor did he form a political party for selfish ends. "Such moral attainments and such character are the real soul of the United States," the *Ta Kung Pao* said.

"Today, with a sense of unlimited respect we remember the American people of that time who had such a pure objective to pursue and who were so steadfast. We especially remember such unselfish American statesmen as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. In our opinion this spirit and tradition are stronger than the atom bomb which threatens the existence of mankind. We hope that the American people will ship these to East Asia along with their surplus supplies," the *Ta Kung Pao* concluded.

Who's Who in China

MAJOR-GENERAL ROZIN YU, army officer and government official, Director of CNRRA Central Motor Pool and concurrently General Manager of CNRRA Truck Pool, Shanghai; born at Liling,

Maj.-Gen. Rozin Yu (Yu Loh-hsin)
（余樂醒）

Hunan, September 18, 1900; graduate of Ecole Industrielle de Saumur, 1922; Ecole des Travaux Publiques, Paris, 1924; International Military Academy, Moscow, 1926; and National Central Training Corps 1944; upon return from Europe, was appointed dean of General Staff's Training Class for class B staff, May 1936-October 1937; deputy director of Special Training Class of Central Police Officers' Academy, November 1937-July 1938; head of Technical Research Department of National Military Council, August 1938-April 1939; deputy director of National Military Council's Automobile Workshop of Southwest, May 1939-March 1941; director of Training Center for Transport Personnel, March 1941-February 1942; director of National Military Council's Synthetic Gasoline and Alcohol Plant, February 1942-December 1945; chief of supervisory division of Bureau of Transportation and Warehousing of CNRRA, January-March 1946; address: CNRRA Central Motor Pool, Shanghai.

and about 30 from Fuhtan. The school authorities have reportedly commenced looking for new personnel to fill their vacancies, although the professors in question have not been notified of their dismissal.

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SOVIETS TO LEAVE

THE Soviet Government's decision to permit the entry of 3,000 Soviet families from China into Russia during 1947, announced here on June 30, has resulted in the swamping of the Soviet consular offices with applicants for repatriation, and to date about 9,000 persons, old and young, have registered for the trip home.

The Chinese Foreign Office earlier announced that it has agreed to this repatriation of Soviets from China and has promised support for its implementation. The first vessel with repatriates is reported scheduled to leave this port on August 1.

Commodities Continue Upward Spiral

LITTLE business was done during the week ending July 5 as the Shanghai Securities Exchange was closed from Monday to Wednesday while all the banks and commodity markets remained closed on Tuesday and Wednesday for the semi-annual settlement.

However, when the markets opened on July 3 (Thursday), financial quotations and commodity prices in general dropped because of the government attempt to check any rise by cutting off the direct telephone lines of suspected speculators and by the examination of the books of many banks and commercial concerns.

Meanwhile, trading in stocks and shares outside of the Shanghai Securities Exchange was stopped by the authorities.

These measures scared the speculators and as a matter of fact transactions in gold and American currency became very inactive with quotations dropping rather heavily. Meantime, quotations for stocks and shares on July 3 dropped by 15 percent.

Commodities Climb

However, commodity prices as well as stock quotations rose on July 5 when idle capital was shifted once again from gold bar and foreign currencies to stocks and shares as well as commodities when it was made known that charges for public utilities would be increased by 150 to 200 percent. This increase in the official prices for public utilities has greatly stimulated commodity prices in general and it is believed that the trend will remain firm for some time to come.

Speculation in gold and foreign currencies, however, is expected to be curtailed for some time as the local press has been instructed lately by the authorities not to publish telegrams from Hongkong, giving the daily quotations of the exchange rate between Hongkong dollars and fapi as well as the gold quotations in the British colony.

Prices for cotton yarn rose above the CNC$10,000,000 mark for 20's and over CNC$20,000,000 for 42's during the first two days of this week, showing the extremely firm trend of the market. The official price for cotton yarn has been revised to CNC$8,800,000 per bale of 20's, which is reported by the cotton mills to be rather low.

Aside from the above-mentioned factors, the increase of taxes served also as a stimulating factor of the firm trend of prices. The commodity tax for cigarettes will be increased in the latter part of this month while tax for drinks has already been increased by 100 percent.

The following table of wholesale commodity prices in Shanghai shows an increase from 36,755 for the week ending June 21 to 41,203 for the week ending June 28:

	Week Ending June 21	Week Ending June 28
Food	29,099	31,501
Textiles	34,443	39,730
Metals	50,820	54,386
Building Materials	48,188	53,406
Chemicals	54,912	68,963
Fuels	36,956	39,848
Miscellaneous	34,034	40,086
General Index	36,755	41,203

The following table gives the usual comparison of the commodity prices for the past week:

	June 28 CNC$	July 5 CNC$
Bond C	7,800	7,700
Wing On Textile	9,000	9,270
Mayar Silk	535	495
Ewo Cotton	88,000	82,000
Rice	485,000	450,000
Wheat flour	134,000	116,000
Peanut oil	690,000	690,000
20's Yarn	10,200,000	10,100,000
Raw silk	32,000,000	32,000,000
Rayon	24,600,000	27,100,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	74,400	76,800
Koo Ban Soap	454,000	482,000
My Dear matches	2,800,000	3,100,000
Newsprint	315,000	290,000

The statement of SMG Finance Bureau's accounts for June shows a surplus of CNC$189,096,317.03. Total municipal income amounted to CNC$31,665,019,567.86 and expenditures to CNC$31,475,923,250.83. Of the revenues, Business Tax brought in 24.74 percent, while Amusement Tax was second with 19.19 percent. Expenditures were headed by Economic & Reconstruction Expenses at 27.50 percent, while Peace Preservation Expenses took 21.06 percent. Social and Relief Expenses came to only 1.7 percent.

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At the session of the National Economic Council recently a proposal was introduced that foreign exchange be allowed to be procured at the Central Bank by merchants willing to give gold bars in exchange, the *Shun Pao* reported. This proposal is said to have met with favorable response at the council meeting and has been forwarded to the Central Bank for further study.

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The completion of construction of the Mukden airfield has allowed the inauguration of a Peiping-Mukden line by CNAC this week. As from July 11, planes will leave Peiping every Monday, Tuesday and Friday and return to the city on the same day. This route is serviced by DC-3s and C-47s.

NOTICE

During the present power shortage new power connections are refused because the capacity of generators is fully utilized.

If there be factories where it is practical to strictly confine operation between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. it will be possible for supply of power to be given.

Any manufacturers interested in the use of such power, strictly confined within the hours of 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. should make application to Shanghai Power Company or Western District Power Company of Shanghai who will take the application up with the Shanghai Power Supply Regulating Committee, Shanghai Municipal Government.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

and

WESTERN DISTRICT POWER COMPANY OF SHANGHAI

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

July 10, 1947.

COMPLETE MARFAK LUBRICATION

CAN BE OBTAINED IN SHANGHAI AT THE FOLLOWING

CALTEX SERVICE STATIONS

CALTEX

• 1052 BUBBLING WELL ROAD	TEL. 36361
• 786 AVENUE JOFFRE	TEL. 68936
• 363 AVE DU ROI ALBERT	TEL. 73673
• 668 AVENUE FOCH	TEL 66075
• 240 HONAN ROAD	TEL 14868
• 1861 RUE PROSPER PARIS	TEL. 68849
• 942 YU YUEN ROAD	— —

THE TEXAS CO. (CHINA) LTD.

WHEELOCK BLDG SHANGHAI

NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
10.13	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
10.18	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
11.10	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	16.000.	32.000.	8.000.	16.000.	4.000.	8.000.			
SOOCHOW	87	24.000.	32.000.	12.000.	16.000.	6.000.	8.000.	60.000.	32.000.	60.000.
WUSIH	129	40.000.	40.000.	20.000.	20.000.	10.000.	10.000.	60.000.	32.000.	60.000.
CHANGCHOW	168	48.000.	48.000.	24.000.	24.000.	12.000.	12.000.	60.000.	32.000.	
TANYANG	213	64.000.	64.000.	32.000.	32.000.	16.000.	16.000.	90.000.	50.000.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	72.000.	80.000.	36.000.	40.000.	18.000.	20.000.	90.000.	50.000.	
NANKING	312	72.000.	88.000.	36.000.	44.000.	18.000.	22.000.	90.000.	50.000.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D CHANGAN-TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	16.000.	32.000.	8.000.	16.000.	4.000.	8.000	60.000.	32.000.	
KASHING	99	32.000.	32.000.	16.000.	16.000.	8.000.	8.000	60.000.	32.000.	46.000.
YEHZAH	126	40.000.	40.000.	20.000.	20.000.	10.000.	10.000.	60.000.	32.000.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	48.000.	48.000.	24.000.	24.000.	12.000.	12.000.	60.000.	32.000.	
HANGCHOW	190	48.000.	64.000.	24.000.	32.000.	12.000.	16.000.	70.000.	36.000.	76.000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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